THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

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The Wheat Pool Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Alberta; Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Manitoba.

Manitoba

THE volume of contracts sent in to Central office of the pool began to increase toward the end of last week, 200 reaching the office on Friday morning. With about 800 canvassers at work the province is being fairly well combed, and reports show that the canvassers are using signed contracts as a measure of persuasion with those approached for signatures, and, consequently, it is not expected that the volume of contracts sent in will reach large proportions until toward the end of the campaign. C. H. Burnell, chairman of the pool committee, called a number of the captains by telephone last Friday, and secured reports showing a sign-up of from 50 to 90 per cent. In a few townships energetic and live canvassers have got practically every farmer growing wheat; two canvassers to date report contracts from every farmer in the township of each but one. The holding of the contracts explains the numerous requests from canvassers for additional supplies.

Executive Meets

A meeting of the executive of the pool was held in Winnipeg, on March 18, attended by S. R. Henderson, Kildonan; W. G. Weir, Rosebank; P. Broadfoot, Gladstone; C. H. Burnell, chairman; D. G. McKenzie, treasurer; F. W. Ransome, secretary. The chairman submitted a report on the progress made and plans for continuation of the work were approved by the committee. It was also decided to continue to press upon the government at Ottawa the claim for an apportionment of part of the funds left by the 1919 Wheat Board, among the three western pools.

H. W. Wood's Meetings

Interest is very keen in the meetings which will be addressed this week by H. W. Wood, chairman of the Alberta pool, and president of the U.F.A., and a number of requests for other meetings than those arranged for have been received by the committee. Up to the end of last week some hundreds of meetings had been held throughout the province, and the committee are having some difficulty in meeting the demand for speakers. The meetings are being exceptionally well attended, and the speakers report a keen interest in the terms of the contract and the pooling idea in general.

Relying on Canada

A letter has been received by the committee from Walton Peteet, secretray of the U. S. National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations, and formerly head of the co-operative marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in which Mr. Peteet says:

"You are correct in saying that the speculative grain trade is now conducting a carefully-planned attack on the co-operative marketing movement. Unfortunately for us, they are not fighting under their own flag or in their own uniform, but are attacking us through many so-called friends of the farmer. Most of these men are ignorant of co-operative marketing, but that makes the situation all the more difficult—because they are supposed to know and the general public does not know that they do not know.

"I have been very much disappointed in J. R. Howard, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. When I learned that he had been to Canada making speeches against wheat marketing, I went to see him and he assured me that he had not attacked the commodity plan of wheat marketing, but in the conversation it developed that he repeated many of the arguments which our enemies are employing. Many of these things consisted of erroneous statements and conclusions about the operations of wheat pools in the United States. When I took issue with him on some of these points his answer was that he did not pretend to be an expert on co-operative marketing, and so told his Canadian audience. I have told him what should be told to other men who undertake to discuss this question under similar circumstances; viz., that if they do not understand co-operative marketing they ought not to make speeches about it and particularly against it.

"Mr. Howard has attained national standing in the United States as a farm leader, but he has never had any reputation or standing as a co-operative marketing specialist. In fact, he will tell anybody who asks him that he knows very little about this subject and has made no special study of it."

Mr. Peteet concludes by saying that "they are going to put the big thing over in the United States, and they are relying upon the farmers of Western Canada to do the same thing."

Saskatchewan

Regina, March 20.—Steady increases have been made all round in the Saskatchewan wheat pool drive, and the total acreage reached on March 19 is 3,324,635. This includes 14,790 waivers and 8,393 new contracts. During the five days since the last report contracts for 320,546 acres have come into the Central office, and the following have reached their quota, Kerrobert 189,414 acres; Last Mountain 167,293; North Qu'Appelle 48,756 and Saskatoon 89,798. Eight constituencies have now over topped their quota of 50 per cent. of the wheat acreage of the province.

The best results during this period are Arm River constituency, 13,453; Elrose, 17,453; Humboldt, 18,111; Kerrobert, 28,748; Moose Jaw, 19,092; North Qu'Appelle, 12,129; Rosetown, 15,921; and South Qu'Appelle, 15,207.

Evidences that the reorganization of the campaign is bringing results is seen in the coming back to life of districts that shown no results for many months, and the office staff is preparing to be swamped with contracts as the organization gets into its stride.

Alberta

Calgary, March 19.—By a slip of the pen it was made to appear in this column, last week, that the aggregate amount paid out for wheat delivered to the pool was "over $2,500,000." The context shows that what was meant was that the amount to be paid out in the March interim payment of 10 cents a bushel would be "over $2,500,000." This sum does not include the initial payment for wheat delivered to the pool; it is the amount of the second payment alone.

Receipts of contracts at the head office are increasing daily and show a large percentage of re-instatements. Interest in the country is being well maintained, meetings are being well attended and the prospects are excellent for a large increase in the acreage under contract for 1924.

It is time for those who are intending to sow legumes on land which has never before grown that type of crop to think of ordering nitro-culture. The Agricultural Colleges at Winnipeg and Saskatoon are both distributing for their respective provinces at a nominal charge of 25 cents a bottle. One bottle will inoculate one bushel of seed or less. When ordering, it is necessary to state what kind of seed you wish to treat.

During the past year the Associated Growers of British Columbia shipped 2,225,000 boxes of fruit to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while 627 cars had been sent to the United Kingdom. In addition 108 cars had been sent to various foreign markets, including Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, China, Africa, New Zealand and Mexico.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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ADVERTISING RATES

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Royal Grain Enquiry Commission

Representatives of the Alberta Wheat Pool to Appear Before Commission to Give Evidence on Method of Operating the Pool

THE Royal Grain Enquiry Commission held further sessions in Winnipeg last week. F. W. Riddel, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, continuing his evidence before the commission, stated that the manning of the grain inspection department should be taken out of the hands of the Dominion Civil Service Commission and the board of grain commissioners given full power to engage competent men at wages and salaries which will keep them in that department. Mr. Riddell spoke strongly against the present system which, he claimed throws responsibility for the inspection department on the board and yet withholds authority for making the department as strong as it might be.

Questioned about the survey board, Mr. Riddell said if it was to be chiefly used in deciding disputes between traders, then the present form answered the requirements pretty well, if neither side objected. If the majority of the appeals affected the producers, however, he thought there should be an additional appeal board, though he would not eliminate the appeal to the chief inspector, which in most cases settled matters.

Holding Wheat

That the farmer who sold during last fall made a better deal for himself than the man who held his wheat until after the close of navigation was the effect of evidence given by W. D. Love, of Turner, Love and Grant, chartered accountants, who was placed on the stand by Travers Sweatman, K.C., counsel for the elevator companies. He stated he had examined the prices of cash wheat prevailing on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for the crop season 1923-24 to date, and found that the average price of No. 1 Northern wheat in October and November was 97⅝ cents. Mr. Love made allowance for carrying charges, compared that average price with the average price subsubsequent to November 30, and put the loss as follows: December, 5½ cents; January, 3⅜ cents; and February, 1⅛ cents. He explained that as the crop was late in moving in 1923 he had considered it fair to compare just the October-November acreage, but that if the average price for September to the end of November had been taken as a basis, the loss from holding wheat after November would be increased by ¾ cents per bushel.

Supports Weighing System

Considerable evidence was taken on the question of weighing methods. A. Thomson, manager of the International Elevator Company Ltd., stated that the advantages of the present weighing system, considering expense and all other factors, greatly outnumber any objections to it. He contended there were not real objections to the terminal weights being final, and speaking of the subject generally, declared that when the tremendous volume of grain handled at the terminal elevators is considered the percentage of error is almost infinitesimal. Mr. Thomson scouted complaints about false weights and asserted that making profits by such means was bad business, as sooner or later the elevator concerned would lose the goodwill of the community. No reputable company would desire to do business in that way, and whatever might happen in individual cases the policy of elevator owners was to give just weights.

Loss on Grades

At the Tuesday sesson further evidence was given by Mr. Thomson. He declared he gave no instructions for mixing in the company's elevators in the country, and he had no direct knowledge of mixing being done. Mr. Thomson said there had been a loss to his company of $17,000 on grades in the past three years. He said the company expected to make up some of the loss on grades somehow, but did not attempt to make up for them by mixing. This loss is taken care of in one of the company's margins of profit, in the merchandising of grain, and on street prices. Norman M. Leach, general manager of the National Elevator Company, in his evidence, stated that a normal spread of from five to six cents per bushel gross between street and track prices of wheat is absolutely reasonable. Having discussed the various factors that enter into the fixing of spreads, Mr. Leach declared this is the margin which the Alberta Wheat Pool is allowing country elevators on street wheat. He also pointed out it was the allowance fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors and by the Canada Wheat Board.

Future Trading

At the Wednesday sittings A. R. Tingley, K.C., counsel for the Province of Saskatchewan, emphasized the point that buying of futures by farmers has been on the increase since the war. Mr. Leach, general manager of the National Elevator Company, gave evidence during practically the whole session. One of the conclusions drawn by Mr. Leach, when discussing street and spot values and their fluctuations, was that towards the end of the crop season there are periods when the farmer who sells wheat on "street" prices does better than the man who ships out at "spot" to Fort William. Mr. Leach drew the further conclusion, after dealing with comparative spreads relating to the current futures market, that grain sold on track in the early part of the crop movement is usually more profitable than grain shipped at a later date. The fact that there is greater hazard in trying to merchandise the lower grades was given by Mr. Leach as the reason for the higher spread in such grades as compared with the spread in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern.

The Vancouver Route

The development of the western route for the marketing of grain, in the opinion of Mr. Leach, will have the effect of automatically reducing freight rates on the Great Lakes, and will make unnecessary the appointment of a royal commission to regulate these rates. Mr. Leach, however, stated at the Thursday sitting that he was not very sanguine about the development of this route wiping out the spread between street and track prices of grain even in Alberta. Travers Sweatman, K.C., counsel for the elevator companies, resented in forceful language the reading of a letter by A. R. Tingley, K.C., representing the province of Saskatchewan. The letter was written by the manager of a certain elevator to the elevator man, and instructed him to "tighten up" in weighing, thus ensuring an overage. Mr. Tingley agreed that he could not establish a general practice from a single instance, but he thought that in justice to those whom he represented the letter should be laid before the commission. For the elevator company it was stated that the writer of the letters was not now in their employ, nor was the elevator operator to whom they were addressed.

Will Investigate Pools

At the Friday sitting Isaac Pitblado, K.C., counsel for the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, suggested that inasmuch as the commission was looking into the whole question of grain marketing, the method of the wheat pool should also be investigated. He thought the managers of the Alberta pool should be brought before the commission and information secured as to their method of doing business. Chairman Turgeon stated that steps would be taken to see that those who were able to answer for the pooling association would appear before the commission. D. M. Potter, manager of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company, discussing the question of cleaning in country elevators, stated there was a great misconception as to the value and use of screenings. Only properly recleaned screenings could be safely used as feed, and he thought that cleaning should be done on the farm. On the other hand, J. B. Craig, manager of the State Elevator Company, and former president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, was of the opinion that cleaning should be done as far as possible away from the farm. Ordinary dockage contained weeds that should be taken as far away from the farm as possible.

Post Office Now Accepts Chicks

Day-old chicks will be accepted for transportation by parcel post at the post office between April 1 and June 15, it was announced by post office authorities here today. They will be accepted at the risk of the shipper. At present they can not be insured. They will be received at parcel post rates providing they can be delivered to the addressee within 36 hours of the time of posting.

The public is advised that they will not be accepted for transmission if baggage car service. "catch post service," or service by water route is necessary. This, however, does not include short water routes which are virtually ferry services.

Shipments of chicks are to be transported outside of mail bags. The post office recommends that the shipper affix a legibly-written or printed notice to each package, giving the following instructions which postal employees are to carefully observe:

"Day-old chicks. This side up. Handle with special care. Do not give chicks food or drink while in transit. Despatch as quickly as possible and deliver to addressee promptly on arrival at office of destination. Do not place package in mail bag or cover with other mail matter. Do not place near hot pipes, stoves or radiators, nor expose to cold winds or hot suns. As far as possible protect from all extremes of heat or cold."

Southern Manitoba is experiencing a wave of enthusiasm over the formation of local organizations, known as District Builders. Each of these independent locals are shouldering a program somewhat similar to that of Farm Bureaus in the United States.

Hybrid Cherries Grow Well on the Prairies

Although the native pin cherry and native choke cherry are abundant on the prairies, no true cherry has yet been developed that is hardy and prolific in this climate. However, a great advance has been made by cross breeding certain plums with our native sand cherry, and the result has been the production of hybrid cherries.



Prairie Cherries

These hybrid cherries are one of the hardiest class of fruits grown. Their parent, the native sand cherry, bears fruit prolifically all over the prairies, and as far north as Hudson Bay Junction, in Saskatchewan.

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Orders only accepted when accompanied by a subscription to The Guide

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Our Ottawa Letter

Legislative Program of the Government as Outlined in Speech from the Throne Receives Record Sustaining Vote—Progressives Voting Solidly with the Government—Estimates Show Large Decrease in Expenditure

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

OTTAWA, March 21.—Liberal and Progressive members combined on Tuesday last to defeat the official Conservative opposition in the House by a majority not exceeded since confederation. The amendment to the address offered by Donald Sutherland, of North Oxford, was as follows: "We respectfully submit to your excellency that this House views with regret the depression existing in agriculture, and as well the all too serious exodous from the country generally, and expresses its disappointment that the speech from the throne, while embodying a distinct threat to an important section of industry, contains no promise of legislation which will tend to retain and enlarge the home market for our own Canadian producers; such legislation being manifestly necessary in view of the increased tariff barriers of other countries."

The wisdom of the tactics which prompted the amendment is seriously questioned in political circles. It may be that Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and his followers hoped to create a cleavage in the Liberal ranks by the introduction of a tariff resolution. But, while three Liberal members, namely, Messrs. Raymond, Marler and Euler, expressed themselves strongly against tariff reductions, they all apparently preferred to be wrong with Mr. King rather than be right with Mr. Meighen. For there was not a single "bolter" on the government side. A meagre 46 members voted for the amendment; they were entirely confined to that portion of the chamber occupied by the official Conservative opposition. Against the amendment there stood up 167 men comprising the total Liberal and Progressive forces present in the House at the time. The majority, which amounted to 121, is a record since confederation upon a question of policy.

Hoey's Protest

It is possible that the vote is not entirely expressive of public opinion in the Dominion. It may be that the meagre 46 who stood up against tariff reduction are relying upon the power, influence and money behind those who today are circulating a propaganda, the extent of which has not been exceeded since the days of reciprocity. On the other hand the debate made it evident that outside of the Conservative ranks there was no sympathy whatever for the Sutherland amendment, and that the concensus of opinion of Progressive and Liberal members was in favor of giving the government's program a chance to mature. The attitude of Progressives appears to be that if the government's program is carried out, the government is entitled to their support. This attitude was expressed very clearly by R. A. Hoey, M.P. for Springfield, at the conclusion of a highly logical and eloquent speech. Mr. Hoey said: "In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to raise my voice in this chamber in protest against a minority group holding out threats, sounding a note of warning against this government if it pursues a certain policy. I want to raise my voice in protest against the minority group in this chamber posing as anything but the remnants of a party. I want to raise my voice in protest against their having a monopoly or a right to speak for the Canadian people without a single representative from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and with one lone lamb from Nova Scotia, posing to speak for the people of Canada, issuing notes of warning to the government as to what will happen. I admit that the Conservative party shows evidence of coming back, but coming back with reduced numbers and with ranks still further depleted. They have increased their numbers, it is true, but I read in the press the other day an intimation where certain jails and penitentiaries were increasing their numbers, and I did not take that as an indication of Canadian prosperity. This government has no other alternative than to pursue the policy upon which the Liberal party and the Progressive party were elected to this House—to contend otherwise is to repudiate the very principles of democratic citizenship—and to carry out the program upon which they were elected. If it is carried out courageously we need have no fear, but if it is approached timorously, timidly, fearfully, even though it be productive of a certain amount of good, it will be repudiated. The people of Canada today are looking for a Liberal program and a Liberal policy. I have not been approached, directly or indirectly, by any member of the present government, by any member of the Liberal party, as to what my attitude was or is going to be. I have never received a letter on the question; I have never written a leter on the question. I stand tonight as completely detached, as free and untramelled from any party in a partisan sense as the breezes that sweep the prairies in the district from which I come. If the government is prepared to go ahead with its program, I am prepared to support it, not only on the tariff question and without qualification, but on any other legislation that it introduces that is in harmony with the program upon which I was elected, and which I trust will be carried out . . . I want to tell the government that the people of Canada at this time are not at all interested in party plans, neither are they interested in changes of government. What they do want and what they are insistently demanding is a change of policy, and they do not care from what source that policy may come, provided that it is in the interests, not of one section or of another section, but of this great, young and developing nation."

Tariff on Implements

Unanimity as between Liberals and Progressives, and as a matter of fact as between members of the Liberal party, will of course very much depend upon the specific provisions of the budget. Premier King, on Friday, was approached by a delegation of implement manufacturers from Brantford and the surrounding districts, who protested in unequivocal language against proposed reductions in the tariff. To this delegation the premier gave a somewhat vague reply. "It is agreed," he said, "that all industry in Canada is founded on certain natural resources, and it is our wish to see these industries develop. It has been represented to us that capital and labor alike are fettered by the effects of taxation; we are endeavoring to adjust it, but I cannot see why the agricultural industry feels it is being singled out. The reference in the speech from the throne regarding the implements of production contemplated not only agriculture but fishing and mining. You have assumed that the government is thinking only of agricultural implements and also that tariff elimination is being considered. I take it that if the government would say that the sales tax would be reduced on all agricultural implements, you, as well as the farmers, would hold up your hands. What, really, you are suffering from is that the farmers are not buying. One reason why is the price, and the sales tax and the tariff enter into that. We are endeavoring to make a broad survey with the idea of helping in the development of our natural resources. Nothing would hurt your industry more than if the idea grew up that the east is against the west. What we are endeavoring to do is to harmonize conflicting opinions." A variety of meanings are drawn from the premier's reply.

Estimates Show Reduction

The estimates have been brought down. They show a decrease for the coming fiscal year as compared with the main estimates for 1923-24 of over $46,000,000. During the present year a balanced budget is anticipated. As a consequence the government has decided to cut taxation along the lines more or less vaguely outlined in the

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 26, 1924

The Government's Chance

The majority—said to be a record one—by which the Conservative amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was rejected in the House of Commons, indicates very clearly that the King government is in no danger so long as it promotes progressive policies. The amendment expressed "disapp[roval] of the Speech from the Throne, as a distinct threat to an impo[rtant] industry, contains no promise of legislation which will tend to retain and enlarge the home market for our own Canadian producers; such legislation being manifestly necessary in view of the increased tariff barriers of other countries." This amendment was defeated by a vote of 167 to 46, the Conservatives alone voting for it while Progressives, Liberals, Independents and Labor united in defeating it.

The plain purport of the amendment was to challenge a division on the principle of protection, and it implies that the policy of the Canadian government should be one of retaliation in tariffs, which in effect means that it should be ready at all times to engage in a tariff war. Since President Coolidge's proclamation increasing the tariff on wheat imports into the United States, protectionists have been busy playing on the feelings of the people. If the United States is going to raise its tariff like this, they are saying, Canada should hit back and hit back hard. Hitting back hard would suit the protected interests of Canada admirably; it would mean more protection for them, and higher prices and increased cost of living for the mass of the Canadian people. Retaliation is a paying game for protected interests; it is a losing game for the people.

The Progressives have sustained their promise to support progressive legislation. The Speech from the Throne was at least evidence of the government's good intention and the vote on the first division of the session should have the effect of encouraging the government to persevere with its legislative program, and of making departure from it inexcusable. It may be expected that if the actual measures adequately fulfil the promises there will be defection from the government ranks, but there is little probability that the defection will be anything like the strength that will accrue to the government from the Progressive benches. It is all a question of the adequacy of the legislation. The government has no right because of its program to expect the Progressives to give it a blank check, but the assurances given by the Progressives and the solidarity of their vote in approval of the program, should stiffen the resolve of the real liberals to translate real liberal principles into legislation.

Reducing Expenditure

Having apparently reached the conclusion that the only way to reduce the cost of government is to reduce it, the King government has tabled estimates of expenditure for 1924-25, showing a reduction of $26,939,385 as compared with the main estimates for 1923-24, and a reduction of over $46,000,000 as compared with the main and supplementary estimates of the last fiscal year. The exact extent of the reductions will not be known until the supplementary estimates are brought down; the reduction will be somewhat illusory if the supplementary estimates do not show a corresponding practice of economy.

Out of 40 services 34 show decreases, one is unchanged and five show slight relative increases. The reductions in some departments are fairly substantial, and over the whole field of government service it is evident that the demand for the curtailment of expenditure has had considerable weight. To what extent, if any, curtailments have been made that may react adversely upon public welfare is a matter that parliament will give attention to when the estimates are discussed in detail, but the very considerable reductions that have been made during the last four years in the total of government expenditure constitute irrefutable evidence that the various services have been costing more than was consistent with business-like administration. There is no doubt that the process of economy could have been carried much further in preceding years, and that the government, when the period of deflation set in, could have made adjustments in government finance more in accordance with the general economic conditions. There is also reason to believe that if this had been done the general public would have more clearly realized what deflation meant; as it is the process has done much injury to general business, with special emphasis upon the case of agriculture, while the government services have taken the process gradually.

However, on the principle of better late than never, the effort to make the adjustments has to be welcomed. A balanced budget is promised by the government and this is the first step toward getting the public finances on a sound foundation, and toward making adequate provision for dealing with the national debt. If in this adjustment it is found possible to make reductions of taxation it is to be hoped that they will be made with due regard to sound principles of taxation, and that the reductions will be made so as to bring relief to the mass of the people.

The Western Wheat Route

The steady flow of wheat via the Vancouver-Panama route to Liverpool is one of the most important economic facts before this country today. But for the lack of storage, handling and marketing facilities at Vancouver, the volume of west-bound wheat would be very much heavier. When it is considered that wheat going West pays a railway freight rate per mile from 65 to 90 per cent. higher than the east-bound rate, the ultimate value of the western route becomes much more important. The wheat growers and all other interests in Alberta have a good case in demanding an equalization of west and east-bound rates on wheat. Saskatchewan and Manitoba wheat growers have also a real interest in the western route because with equalized freights probably half the Saskatchewan crop could be profitably moved out through Vancouver, while the competition of the western route would tend to force lower charges on wheat shipped by the eastern route. The following tabular statement shows the railway mileage and freight charged from Calgary and Edmonton to Fort William and Vancouver, today:

	Miles.	Per 100 lbs.	Per bus.
Calgary to Fort William	1242	26c	15½c
Calgary to Vancouver	642	22½c	13½c
Edmonton to Fort William	1231	26c	15½c
Edmonton to Vancouver....	769	22½c	13½c

Thus it will be seen that the railway mileage from Calgary and Edmonton to Vancouver is but slightly more than half the mileage from these two points to Fort William, while there is but little difference in the freight rates. The Railway Commission ordered a 10 per cent. reduction on the west-bound freights last October, but further substantial reductions should be made without delay. If the freight rates were equalized upon a mileage basis Calgary would be entitled to an 8 cent rate to Vancouver, and Edmonton to a 9.8 cent rate to the same port. Thus an equalized freight rate would give northern Alberta a further reduction of 7½ cents per bushel, and southern Alberta approximately 6 cents per bushel advantage. The advantage of an equalized freight rate would be the equivalent of an increase in the price of wheat, and it would be realized in varying degrees all over Alberta and a considerable portion of Saskatchewan.

Wheat going westward to Vancouver is handled but once at the terminal elevator, passing through the elevator directly into the ocean steamship which conveys the wheat to Liverpool. Wheat going by the eastern route must pass through the elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur, be transhipped by lake boats to transfer elevators at the eastern end of the lakes and again transhipped to Montreal or New York before it reaches the ocean steamer which conveys it to Liverpool. Furthermore, the Vancouver port is open for 12 months in the year while the eastern water route is closed for more than one-third of the time.

Residents of the Grande Prairie country are building great hopes on the establishment of direct rail connection with Vancouver, and the adequate development of facilities at that port. Present freight rates from this northern prairie section are practically prohibitive, while a direct connection with Vancouver and an equalized freight rate would enable them to grow wheat profitably in that great fertile yet practically undeveloped area in the north.

The steady development of the western route will probably bring an automatic solution of the vexed question of the rates charged by the lake freight combine. Wheat will go to Liverpool by the cheapest route as surely as water will run down hill. If the various interests handling wheat on the eastern route continue to demand an unjustifiable toll they will merely serve to divert a larger portion of wheat through the Vancouver channel. The wheat growers from every section of the prairie provinces stand to gain through the complete development of the western route.

Parliamentary Reform

The Senate has turned. If it is going to be reformed it wants the people to understand that there is room for reform in the other branch of parliament as well. It debated the question during its short meeting from February 28 to March 7. On the latter date it adjourned to April 1 because there was no business coming before it from the House of Commons. Senator Dandurand told the honorable senators that if the House of Commons followed its usual procedure the session would last into July, and not improbably into August. There were too many long speeches, he said, and the real business was delayed and measures were rushed through in the late hours of the session and the Senate hadn't a fair chance to give the measures proper thought and discussion. He proposed that on all bills and important motions the first four speeches should be limited to one hour each, the next eight to half-an-hour each, and all succeeding speeches to fifteen minutes each, and suggested that the leaders of the respective

parties in the House should get together and talk the matter over.

Sir George E. Foster, speaking before Senator Dandurand, expressed the opinion that the whole machinery of government in Canada needed overhauling. It cost altogether too much. There were too many cabinet ministers. Canada, with a population of about 9,000,000 had 17 federal ministers while the United States with 110,000,000 got along well with only nine. The cabinet, he thought, should be reduced to five and departments consolidated. There should also be a complete remodelling of the finance department and such control established that expenditures would be kept within the appropriations granted by parliament.

All this discussion is to the good. The House of Commons, is, of course, the debating chamber of the nation. The speeches made in it are supposed to reflect public opinion. It is necessary that there be the fullest possible discussion of the matters coming before it, but anyone who will take the time and exercise the patience to go over the debate on the Speech from the Throne, will quickly realize that fully one-half of the time of the House from the opening of the session down to March 18, was positively wasted in listening to harangues that had very little to do with the actual business of the House.

Now that the Commons has had its say on Senate reform and the Senate has expressed a few straight opinions on reform of the Commons, it would be a good thing if a committee from both were appointed, and they got together and brought something useful out of the various suggestions. There is merit in a lot of what has been said, and if the Senate agrees to be reformed provided the Commons is also reformed on rational lines, there will be no objection from the harassed taxpayer.

The Drift to the South

The two old parties at Ottawa have been amusing the public recently by their efforts to fasten upon each other the responsibility for the movement of Canadian population to the United States. The various arguments advanced pro and con entirely lacked any convincing facts to the unprejudiced mind. The outstanding fact is that Canada has been losing population to the United States for a great many years, and that in the national interest every effort shou[ld] be made to retain our own people in our country. The industrial and building in the United States during the pa[st] years has attracted a large number o[f] dians as there was no corresponding velopment in Canada during the sa[me] period. It will be noticed that the great majority of those who left Canada for the United States went to swell the urban population, very few going to the land. As a matter of fact if official reports can be credited the agricultural industry in most of the American states is in no more prosperous condition than Canada. It is estimated that more than a million people left the American farms for the cities in the year 1923.

The economic policy pursued by the United States, as in Canada, has built up great cities at the expense of the rural communities. This is one of the main causes of the economic troubles in Canada today and of the exodus of our Canadian people to the south. It is absolutely impossible to build up a great and enduring nation without prosperous rural communities as a foundation. In Canada chief attention has been given by all political parties in matters of federal administration to the interests of the urban population. The result has brought about a concentration of the control of finance, industry and transportation to a degree that exists nowhere else in the world. It has built up an overhead expense greater than can be borne by such a sparse population spread over such a great area. The consequence is that agriculture is suffering severely. The purchasing power of the farmer has been reduced to such a degree that he is not able to purchase even the ordinary necessities of life. The enforced decrease in the purchasing power of the farmer has had its immediate paralyzing effect [upon] the urban centres. World con[ditions] forced down the market [prices], yet despite this sud[den] reduction in the [farmer's income] has been very little [compared with] those things he has [to buy from] those agencies in [the city] which serve [him] directly and indirectly, are [receiving] almost the same reward for their services as when the farmer's income was practically double what it is today.

The farmer produces as much today as ever, in fact per capita he produces more. The soil has lost little of its fertility and nature none of its kindness. If the leaders of the old political parties would devote their energies to bringing about some reasonable relation in rewards for services as between the rural and urban communities, they would be approaching a solution of the rural problem. And when they have solved this problem there will be no exodus to the south sufficient to cause concern.

The redistribution bill has been introduced in the House of Commons. It provides for 10 additional members of the House. Manitoba gets two more; Saskatchewan, five; Alberta, four; and B.C., one. Nova Scotia loses two members. The three prairie provinces will thus have 11 more members in the next parliament.



Shivering on the Brink



Economics and Agriculture

An Address Delivered by Hon. T. A. Crerar, on March 12, to Manitoba Economic Conference in Winnipeg, Called by Provincial Government

THE subject I have been asked to deal with is Economics, from the Standpoint of Agriculture, with particular reference to the following points:

A. Readjustment of prices.
B. Transportation.
C. Immigration.

Economics is defined as "The science that treats of wealth, its production and distribution," and I shall endeavor to discuss this question in the light of this definition.

The Period of Deflation

It was natural, following the tremendous upheaval of the war, that there should be readjustment of prices. The tremendous demands occasioned by that titanic struggle inevitably advanced prices in practically every commodity. The world could not pass through such an experience as the war without tremendous reactions, and one of these has been the difficulties of readjustment of prices on equitable levels. In this question of the readjustment of prices no one has been more interested or affected than the farmer. He is affected in two ways, because he is essentially a producer, and because he is such, not only has he commodities to sell, but he has to make considerable purchases each year in order to produce the commodities he hopes to sell.

Following the war, there was for a short time a hectic period of prosperity, but economic laws are sure and certain in their working. The period of prosperity that many thought was going to last forever soon took on a different hue. The farmer was the first to suffer, not only in this country but in the United States as well. Deflation in the prices of the things he had to sell struck him first and hardest. His trouble in this country was accentuated by the fact that in the closing years of the war, in response to the urgent need for the production of food-stuffs, he had enlarged and increased his capacity for production by opening up more fields, buying more machinery, and in any other way he could.

Farmers and Prices

Agriculture is the only important industry that is in the position where those engaged in it have very little to say in fixing the price of the produce they have for sale or the things they have to buy. The Manitoba farmer is peculiarly in this position. There may be cases where milk producers or vegetable growers, close to a large city, through organization, may influence within certain limits the price of the things they offer for sale, but generally speaking there is no person anywhere who possesses less power in determining the price he will receive for his products than the farmer. That is not the position of labor, or of the middlemen who perform various functions in the exchange of goods. Labor is strongly organized, nationally and internationally, more so today than it has ever been, and it is able to exert a very great power, not only in the scale of wages labor shall receive, but in the number of hours per week and the working conditions generally under which labor operates. Anything I say is not said in the spirit of criticism of labor. I may have my own opinion, and I have, as to how wisely labor may have used its power, but I am not dealing with that here. I am endeavoring to discuss some of the things that influence prices, and I merely wish to make it clear that what I want to get at is facts, as far as agriculture is concerned, and am not concerned at the moment with criticising anything.

The Pyramiding of Costs

Let us take implements as a concrete illustration. The materials that go into the manufacture of implements are wood, iron and steel. Let us trace these from the beginning. In the first place the iron ore is dug out of the earth. Well, the wages of the man who digs it out of the earth have advanced very considerably since 1913. The wages of the coal miner who digs the coal that is used to smelt the ore have also increased, and the cost of the freight in hauling these commodities has also increased. When the ore goes to the smelter, the wages of the laborer engaged in all the various phases of treating it until it comes out in finished bars and rods of iron have increased. When the iron and steel and wood go to the factory, the wages of the factory workers have increased. A statement recently published by the Massey-Harris Company gives the information that the labor costs in their factories are 113 per cent. higher than they were before the war. Not only has the labor cost increased, but naturally the percentage of profits taken by the intermediaries who handle the goods in between has also increased. These costs and profits are cumulative in their effect, with the result that by the time the implement has completed its journey from the ore in the ground, the tree in the forest, that were its original elements, to the farmer, who has to use it in planting his seed, binding his harvest or threshing his grain, it has almost doubled in cost since before the war, the increase being at least 80 per cent. This increased cost to the farmer has to be carried by him. Everyone in the successive stages in the journey has been able to pass on his added cost to the next person who handled it. When it reaches the farmer, however, it has come to the court of last resort; it can be passed on no further, with the result that he has to shoulder the burden and make the best of it. He doubtless would pass it on if he could, but he cannot and he is compelled to work harder—if that be possible—in order to even up. What applies to implements applies to practically all other lines of goods, and building materials as well.

Increase in Freight Rates

I have endeavored to get as reliable information as possible upon the increased cost of farm requirements as compared with pre-war prices, and what I state is, I think, stated conservatively, and based on official statistics. The increase in the cost of farm machinery has been at least 80 per cent. Lumber has increased from 60 to 70 per cent. Builders' hardware has increased by from 80 to 90 per cent., and in some cases even more. Clothing and boots and shoes have probably advanced at least 75 per cent., although the last few months has shown a tendency towards lower prices in these articles. Labor on the farm has gone up 50 per cent., and groceries have increased about the same. You will understand that these comparisons are all between pre-war prices and present prices. We find, too, that there have been increases in freight rates. No one is more affected by freight increases than the farmer, because from the very nature of things the commodities he has to sell, and the main commodities he has to buy, are bulky and heavy for transportation. The increase of freight on grain to Fort William has been about 14 per cent; on hogs and cattle it has been about 25 per cent., as against pre-war rates; and the increase in the rates of such things as eggs, butter and poultry have been even higher.

The Price of Farm Produce

Now let us, against all this, set a comparison of prices of farm produce as between 1913 and 1923. If we take the present price of wheat as against an average price of No. 1 Northern for 1913, we will see that the increase over 1913 is about 11 per cent. In getting this average let me point out that I have taken the price on a certain day in the first week of each month in 1913. When we look into the price of oats we find that they have done a little better, and that prices are about 18 per cent. higher than the average of 1913, arrived at in the way I have just mentioned. Barley is 32 per cent. higher. When we take livestock we find that the prices for steers are today slightly under the average of 1913, and that the same is true of hogs. Butter and eggs have been on the average probably 30 per cent. higher than 1913, and about the same thing may be said of wool. What is the net result of all this? Simply that everything the farmer buys today is costing him on an average at least 75 per cent. over what it cost him before the war, and if you average up the increase in the price of everything he sells as against pre-war days it will probably not be more than 15 per cent. This situation indicates what is mainly wrong with agriculture today.

Farmers Cannot Fix Prices

While labor can organize to sell its commodity, and because of the strength of its organization dictate its own terms, a farmer can exert no such control over the price of his chief products. Anything in the nature of price-fixing legislation or effort will prove illusory, and that is particularly true of our Manitoba and Western Canadian farmer. Our chief products are grain and livestock. It is true we are increasing them by production of butter, poultry, honey and other things that can properly come within the region of agricultural products, but in the main our productions are livestock and grain. We produce enough wheat in the three prairie provinces to feed 50,000,000 people a year. We produce annually livestock away above our domestic requirements. Where are these sold? In the markets of the world in competition with the world. Conceivably the wheat farmer of the United States might be able, for a period at least, to control the price of his wheat. Some of the shrewdest of the farm leaders in that country are demanding that the federal government at Washington create machinery for selling the exportable surplus of United States wheat in the markets of the world, and at the same time raising the duty against foreign wheat to prohibitive figures. Those in the United States who advocate this plan estimate

Continued on Page 24

The Big Horse Outfit

Jas. E. Moscrip, Major, Sask., Tells How He Cuts Production Costs

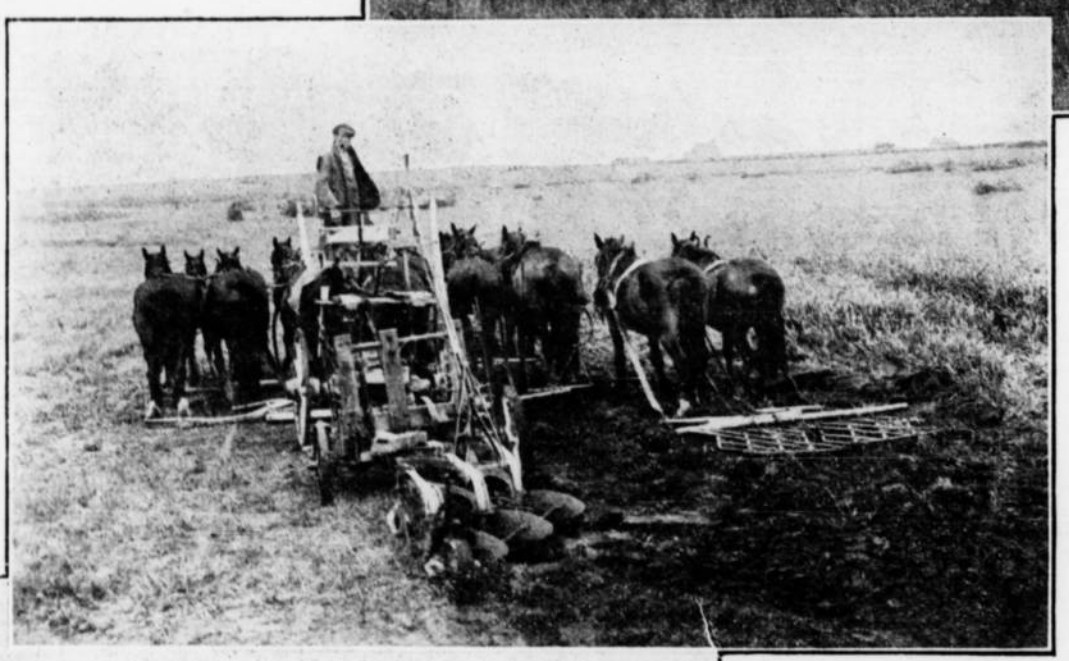
IN our locality there has only been one good crop in seven years, the rest of the crops averaging from eight to 12 bushels per acre for wheat. A great many farmers have left the country and some of the remaining ones have very little hope of ever getting out of debt. However there are many farmers that are holding their own, and a few that are actually going ahead, men who have no income except from growing crops. I do not mean that they are making good interest on their investment and big wages, for all the time and overtime they put in, but I do mean that they owe less than they did in 1916 and they have more stock, more machinery, more buildings, and have been able to keep a car going most of the summers.

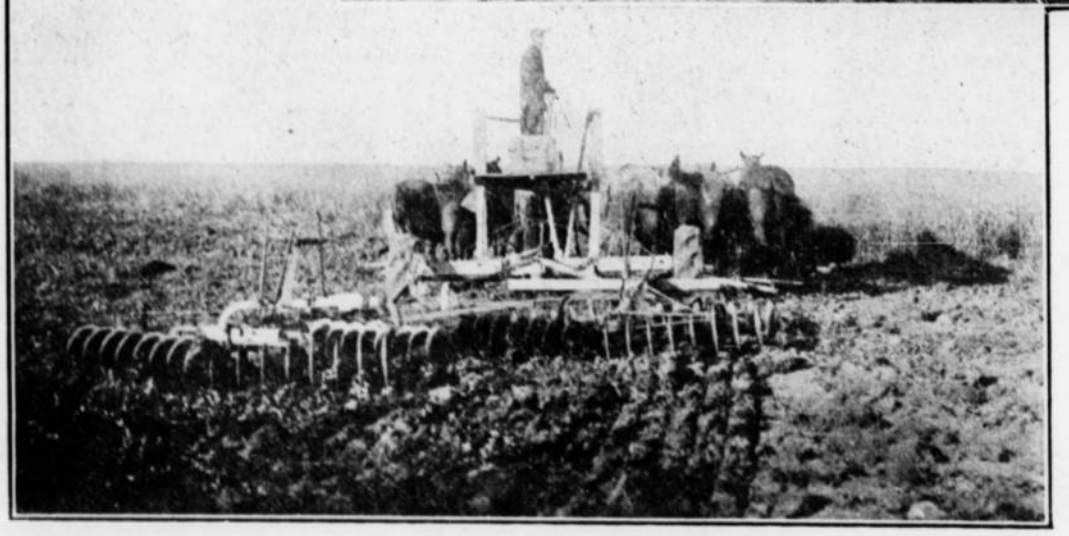
How have they done it? I will tell you our own experience.

Our main expense was hired help and machinery, and our main object was to have as large yields as possible on as large an acreage as we could properly work.

We put up a shop about 22 x 50 feet for repairing and building machinery. At times in the winter there are six or eight men working on the place, and most winters there are two or three of us all winter. We have a straw burner we built ourselves which keeps half of the shop warm. The only expensive machinery we have for the shop is a screw cutting lathe with all attachments for ordinary work. We would not have had to buy even that if there had been one in the locality, but it was over 50 miles to the nearest lathe. We have almost everything we need in the shape of small tools, both carpentering and blacksmithing. With this shop we can repair and rebuild machinery as well as build many new machines from raw material and the junk pile.







Top—First hitch cart built on the Moscrip Farm. It should have larger wheels. Pulling four-plow bottoms. Twelve horses plowing, one harrowing. The driver is up out of the dust where he can watch the horses.

Centre—This hitch cart and plow was built on the Moscrip farm, but is the property of Walter McLeod. Fourteen horses in all. This hitch can be used for 12 or 16 horses.

Bottom—This hitch cart is the one described in the article. It is shown here hitched to four ordinary discs, working down breaking. Twelve horses in use.

The Hired Man's Views

To reduce the number of hired men needed we had to increase the number of horses each man drives while breaking, summerfallowing and cultivating. Of course the men strongly objected to driving more horses. That's nothing new. They have done this since four horses were considered enough. But as most of us only had enough horses for one large outfit and drove them ourselves, it did not make much difference what the hired help thought about it because we could not afford to hire them anyhow.

However, when we had a man, he helped hitch up and unhitch, and was given an opportunity to ride the hitch half the time. Needless to say they preferred it to digging rock, sharpening shares or other farm work. At first the neighbors laughed at the idea, but one by one they are getting their big outfits rigged up. One of them, a man who always laughs good at every new idea, is now driving 18 head on a five-bottom plow. We use from 12 to 16, besides leading one or two on a harrow while plowing.

It is customary to rig up some kind of a hitch cart to ride on and carry the eveners, the machinery is hitched on behind this cart, the hind wheels of a wagon fitted with a good tongue is commonly used although it would be a little safer if it had an eight-foot or ten-foot axle and a longer tongue (to make it run steadier). These hitch carts generally have a platform to ride on built up two or two and a half feet above the axle. It is quite important to get up out of the dust and be able to watch the leaders' whiffletrees. The hitch cart has some kind of a seat on it and a tool box large enough to carry a jug of water and a rain coat, besides the necessary tools. There is some stone in our district and at least three men have been laid up by being thrown off plows. These hitch carts eliminate that danger.

Variety of Hitch Carts

Two of our hitch carts are built heavy and serve to guide the machinery. One has a long platform, high up, with a railing around it except in the rear. The platform is supported by uprights from the axle and tongue which is a 4x6x14 feet long. The lead rod keeps the tongue in place. The weight is balanced by hitching the machinery a little higher than the draft, the end of the tongue slides on the ground turning the ends and acts as a brake. The lead rod is very heavy so it will not bend on the turns in rough places.

The wheels are Deering binder drive wheels with special hubs cast in with babbit. They have large hub caps and only need grease every month or two. The wheels are set apart so they will measure nearly 10 feet outside to outside.

These hitches are better than the hind wheels of a wagon because they hold the machinery in place better, and they give the driver more freedom, but they are much harder to build and take an extra horse to draw them in the field. We think 12 horses will handle machinery suitable for a 15-30 H.P. engine; 16 good horses equal a 20-40 engine.

More Short Cuts

I would like to say a word about taking care of a bunch of horses. Most farmers shudder at the thought of taking care of such a bunch of horses, but they think nothing of taking care of eight in the same old way our grandfathers used to.

Now I want to tell you that we do less work to take care of 16 head of horses than most people do with eight. We seldom put a horse in the barn. We have feed racks to use in the field with room for a load of hay and stalls and feed boxes for the horses. We have a tank load of oats along. It has a covered box at the rear to feed the horses from, the box is filled from the rear of the tank. We always turn the horses loose at night, always making sure that they have some place to get water while loose.

We never curry our horses for we think rolling answers the same purpose. We never have to clean our barn; all we do is to move our feed rack. In the morning we feed them their oats and tie them up, and by the time they have their oats eaten we have them harnessed. The harness will be found lying on the ground behind the horses where it was thrown the previous night. Most of it is made of old belting and will take no harm, but the collars should have some kind of shelter to keep them dry.

At noon the horses must be watered. At night they must not be turned loose before they are through eating their oats. Keep a close watch for sore shoulders, especially if you let the pads get wet. This is a matter that will call for your own personal inspection.

Utilizing Hired Help

If a farmer has no help to hitch up or unhitch it will likely take about an hour per day longer than if he had a small outfit. But by getting up half an hour earlier and retiring half an hour later, he will be saving a man—besides, he will be running all the machinery and know that a good job has been done. If a farmer can afford a hired man so much the better; they can both take care of the horses, hitch up and unhitch, but only one of them needs to stay in the field, the other can find lots to do around the place and in the shop.

If you decide to build a hitch cart, don't be discouraged if the neighbors poke fun at you, they always do that when I start to build something new, most of them mean well. Others are afraid a neighbor might save a little money.

We have not used these hitch carts for drilling or harvesting yet. There must be a man on every binder, and he can drive the horses. We never tried drilling although we have often talked of it. Generally the first thing in the spring the horses are rather wild so we may not try it.

There has never been an accident with one of those large outfits in our locality yet, but I must warn the reader who plans to try one to watch out for bad storms. If a hail storm should strike one of these outfits it may cause a bad runaway, better unhitch in time.

Pools in the United States

Active Workers in American Agriculture Commend Pooling System and Tell of Results in Wheat, Cotton and Tobacco

CONTINUING its enquiry into the co-operative marketing agencies in the United States, The Guide has been in correspondence with several people who are prominent in the co-operative movement, and we reproduce here a number of opinions on the subject. Out of the replies received to date only one declared against the pooling system, the writer stating that he had received less for his wheat through the pool than he might have got had he marketed in the old way. As the writer asked that his name be not given his letter is not included among those published, as the purpose of these articles is to give information in such a manner that it may be checked up by anyone desirous of doing so. These letters are published without comment as they tell their own tale.

The tobacco pools have attracted a large amount of attention and The Guide asked Judge Robert W. Bingham, editor and publisher of the Louisville Courier Journal, and the initiator and champion of the pooling system for the tobacco growers, a few questions regarding these pools. Judge Bingham writes from Louisville, Kentucky:

"The Burley Tobacco Association has been a very great success in every particular. In 1921, the last year of the old auction sale system thousands of growers received under a cent a pound for their tobacco, and the average, including re-sales by speculators in which the growers did not participate, did not exceed 11 cents. In 1922, the first year of the Burley association's operations, the members received an average of 21 cents a pound, and in 1923, the average was over 30 cents a pound. The actual income of the Burley association growers in 1923 over 1921 was $50,000,000 greater. The Burley association is organized on a five-year contract basis, and among its more than 100,000 members it is true that a very small percentage have sought to break their contracts, but the courts have sustained the contracts in every instance, and these contract breakers represent a few dozens among over 100,000 members.

"The association membership includes Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Missouri, so that it is obvious that Burley tobacco is grown over quite a wide area. . . ."

"I believe that the principle of commodity marketing which has been applied so successfully to many agricultural products can be applied with equal success to wheat. I believe, further, that civilization itself depends pretty largely upon a cordial and sympathetic understanding and co-operation among English-speaking people. I am doing what I can to help the wheat growers of the United States to organize, and also I want to do all that I can to help the Canadian wheat growers to organize, and through this, to bring about a co-ordinated sales policy between the wheat growers in the United States and Canada, which will not only operate to their material advantage, but which will draw them closer together through their mutuality of interest."

Membership Increased

Geoffrey Morgan, secretary of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, with offices at Louisville, confirms the statements of Judge Bingham. He writes:

"The Burley Tobacco Association is starting in its third year and while they only had 65,000 members to begin they have over 100,000 now. The Dark Tobacco Association is in its second year and started with 57,000 members and now has 70,000. We would not have had this tremendous increase in membership of the work was not satisfactory.

"All talk of graft and failure comes from one disgruntled organizer. You probably read his letter. . . ."

"All of this talk about co-operative marketing associations being failures and on the wrong basis comes entirely from the enemies of farmers; men who have been living off the farmers and who are making a desperate effort to see that no change is made in the old system.

"If farmers will attend to their own business and stop listening to people who are not their real friends, they will get along a great deal better.

"Our advice from this office to you is to organize under the plans that are outlined to you by Aaron Sapiro, and if you will follow his advice all along the line, you will be eminently successful."

Another Success

Wisconsin also has a tobacco pool, and in connection therewith L. G. Foster, deputy commissioner of the state department of markets, Madison, Wisconsin, writes:

"This department has just completed an audit of the affairs of the Wisconsin Tobacco Pool, and we have found that the business side of the organization has been exceedingly well handled. They have a competent general manager and a most competent tobacco man in charge of the leaf department which has to do with the grading and selling.

"The tobacco pool is organized on a five-year basis, and has an exclusive sales contract. Thus far the pool has not, in its first year and one-half operations, legally collected damages through the process of court procedure from any of its members. As a whole growers have been living up to their contracts in a very remarkable fashion. The management of the pool, however, feels that a few cases will probably have to be taken into court to impress upon the minds of the growers the necessity of standing by their organization.

"I might say that the policy of the pool has been to work for efficiency and give better service than previously secured as a means of holding its membership rather than through mere legal force.

"For your information I might state that the pool has a very difficult problem this year, due to the fact that large quantities of tobacco were frozen and harvested which should have been left in the field and have practically no value. This makes a very difficult problem as you probably readily understand, for the pool to sell a product which is almost worthless, and while this will not disrupt the organization, it will cause a great many difficulties during the present year, which is the second year of operation."

Better Prices for Cotton

The three years' experience of the Texas Cotton Pool, is related by J. T. Orr, president of the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association, Dallas, Texas, who says:

"The Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association was organized in 1921, and for a five-year period. We are, therefore, handling our third crop. It has not yet been decided what will be the term basis for the new contract.

"So far we have handled only a small per cent. of the cotton produced in this state, but our method of handling has made the association quite an important factor in the market. Our cotton is all concentrated at port in even running lots as to staple and grade, which in itself is an advantage of no mean proportions.

"Each of the two seasons that have been concluded have returned to our members an average season's price for their cotton that was more than the average price received by the growers who sold their cotton on the local markets.

"Our contract has been upheld by the state Supreme Court as being legal and binding in every respect. We do not, therefore, have any difficulty in compelling the member to ship his cotton to the association under the terms of his contract. . . . We all know Mr. Sapiro, and respect him for what he has done and can do, and commend him to you as a man most worthy of his hire."

Sun-Maid Re-organization

In connection with the report that the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California had been forced into a receivership, Harry M. Creech writes from the office of the agency at Fresno, California, on behalf of the president, who is absent on a trip to the Orient:

"While the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers has gone through a re-organization during the past year it was by no means forced into a receivership. A receivership of the old corporation did actually take place after the new organization had been formed. This method was merely an expedient one to get rid of a corporation no longer active and that it was desired to close out. I am taking the liberty of enclosing two printed forms, containing statements which in a general way set out the facts."

The statement issued by President R. P. Merritt, regarding the re-organization, and referred to above, contains the following:

"The old corporation, because it was organized on a commercial, profit basis, lacked standing legally as a co-operative and thus was without the valuable rights accorded farmers' organizations. With the increasing range of its business the old corporation more and more came in conflict with statutes intended primarily for industrial monopolies rather than agricultural marketing combinations. The Department of Justice for some time has looked with apprehension upon it. It has only been by reason of a promise made to bring its affairs to an end as an active institution by January 1, 1924, that it has been allowed to continue until the re-organized Sun-Maid structure could be gotten under way. The inadequacy of the old corporation, from the standpoint of financing was such that appropriately needed new capital could not be brought in with fairness to growers and investors. The old corporation's affairs have been greatly bettered as a result of the re-organization steps and it is now in a position to be closed out without jeopardy to the needs of the industry."

Oregon Wheat Pool

The history and experience of the Oregon Wheat Pool is detailed by A. H. Lea, general manager of the Oregon Co-operative Grain Growers', whose office is at Portland, Oregon. Mr. Lea writes:

"The Oregon Co-operative Grain Growers' was organized during the spring and summer of 1921, with a six-year membership contract, patterned after the Sapiro plan, which met with such success in California, and began its operations during August of that same year, with a total membership of 2,600 growers.

"The first year, or during the 1921 pool, as it is locally termed, the association handled 3,800,000 bushels of wheat, or approximately 20 per cent. of the total Oregon crop for that year. Records of 800 non-member or outside sales that were obtainable, comprising all varieties and classifications of wheat in all parts of the state on all markets of the season, resulted in an average price of $1.05 net to the farmer at Portland, as compared with asociation returns of $1.14 at the same terminal.

"The total association expense assessed to each bushel of wheat during the pool was eight cents. The various items going to make up the eight cents were interest, insurance, taxes, storage (both interior and terminal) export charges, administrative expenses, office upkeep and selling expenses. In this connection we might add that the Oregon Co-operative Grain Growers was, until the formation of the American Wheat Growers Associated, a member of a group composed of Washington, Idaho, North Dakota, Montana and Oregon, known as the Northwest



The Show Herd at Home

Continued on Page 26

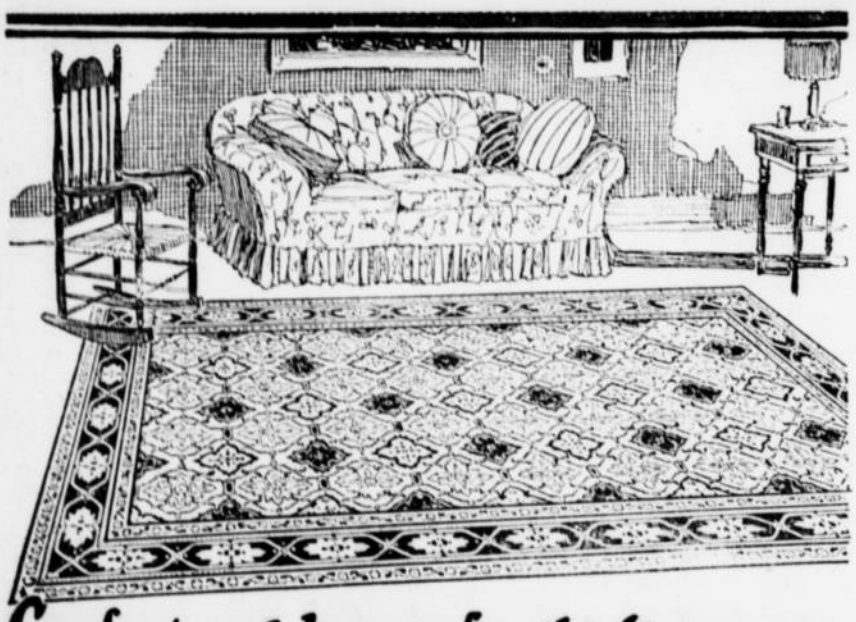
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(Photo sent to The Guide by Mrs. T. Choloner, Waseca, Sask.)

Experiences with Radio

A Few Radio Enthusiasts in Western Canada Tell About the Types of Radio They Have Built and Which They Have Found Successful in Picking Up Entertainment from various Broadcasting Stations

AT the present time there seems to be a great wave of enthusiasm for the radio. During the past few weeks The Grain Growers' Guide has received letters from all parts of the prairie provinces asking questions about the radio, how to build a receiving set, what is the best kind of a set to use on the farm, what kind of an areial is necessary, etc. There is nothing quite so valuable as practical experience, so The Guide is here publishing some letters from users of radio in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. They give some idea of the variety of receiving sets in use and cost of constructing them.

Build Your Own Set

I began radio experience using a crystal set of my own make, at a nominal cost of about $5.00, not counting the head set. Those within contact with a broadcasting station of say 400 metres wave length, will find these sets very serviceable. But as is usual with those whom the radio bug attacks, it was not long until I wanted to reach out into the ether. I built a one-tube peanut set, using a spider web instead of a variometer. I had wonderful success with this set all the winter of 1922-23. I could hear Los Angeles and San Francisco quite clearly, lectures and music came in that were worth a good deal to hear if one had had to pay an admission fee. Then I added one stage of Audio Amplification with much better results. Everything was louder and clearer, which led me to complete my set of three tubes, adding another amplifier.

By this means I was able to secure a set which I could not have purchased at one time. On this set I have been able to hear distinctly from New York City to San Francisco, and scores of stations between. Havana, Cuba, is on my list. My set permits me to hear Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina at noon.

I enjoy the splendid lectures given by the Agricultural College at Winnipeg. One day a farmer friend came in at noon and I let him hear a lecture given by Prof. S. C. Lee, of the Department of Physics, in Manitoba Agricultural College. At the close of the lecture this friend exclaimed, "That is worth a dollar to me," and so it was. The leading agricultural colleges all over the country give lectures the farmer can hardly afford to miss. In my opinion, the radio to the farmers of this great western country is of more value than the telephone. He hears markets, news and weather reports; he hears lectures on subjects in which he is deeply interested, and knows in this way what the rest of the world is doing and thinking.

As a means of entertainment—well he will have to imagine what it would mean to himself and family if he does not know. Every evening during the long, cold winter, he is entertained in his own home by the best entertainers and at no cost to himself except a nominal outlay in securing an instrument.

About a set—Well, here again it is hard to advise. Some have thought that a cheap tube like the peanut, and a common telephone battery was too cheap to do the work. All I can say is that it is very satisfactory to me and those who have "wet batteries" at a heavy cost tell me mine is as good as theirs. One thing I do advise is that you build your own set. Unless you do you will know nothing about connections, and at the least trouble you will have to call in someone.

Any dealer of accessories will be glad to advise you and show you how to "hook up" a set. About aerials—There are so many different kinds of them in the country that are all working that one cannot arrive at any particular kind. Mine is L-shaped, due to an accident more than anything else. It came from the steeple of the church to the top of the house and found I had only 70 feet, so I went to the barn with another 70, and my lead-in comes in from the centre, or nearly so. I went as high as I could. My ground is the axle of a Ford car driven into the ground in the cellar alongside my cistern, so it is good and moist. This is necessary. A ground outside is good if it is deep enough to be down to moisture.

My set cost me at different times about $60, and I would not exchange it for any higher-priced receiving set I have heard of. That is because it does the work, and when a radio does this for you, leave it alone. Of course, you must see to it that your batteries are up to the mark.

I know of no investment the home, farmer or anyone, can make that will give the same pleasure as a radio, and I am pleased to add my experiences that many who are away out on farms, shut off from everything worth while, may get in touch with the rest of the world.—J. R. Wilson, Drinkwater, Sask.

The Selection of Receiving Sets

Perhaps it would be of interest to know just what type of radio set is suitable for the average farm home. It is a comparatively new invention and when one wishes to make a radio set and begins to collect material he is at once dismayed by the great many different opinions and contradictions which he sees in the different articles. The greatest mistake made by those who wish to make their own set is the fact that they may read an article in a radio magazine of some very simple and cheap set which the writer claims will be very efficient. This article will very likely be written for some publication in the eastern states, at possibly New York, where the very heart

of the broadcasting stations is situated—within a few hundred miles. There the set will no doubt be extremely efficient, but living as we are in Manitoba, perhaps a thousand miles away from these stations, a much more sensitive set is needed.

A very simple type of receiving set suitable for the average farm home, capable of picking up most of the stations on the continent, can be made for a cost of from $60 to $75. This type of set can be operated on two dry cells instead of a storage battery. The cost of such a set to operate would be about two cents per hour. All that is necessary for the aerial is a single copper wire, about 125 feet long, stretched between two poles about 25 to 35 feet high, or even stretched between the house and some outbuilding. A good ground connection is almost as essential as a good aerial. Two or three iron rods driven into the ground, or better still some aerial wire buried in moist earth, will give good results. A lightning arrester of some reliable manufacture placed between the aerial and ground is absolutely essential or damage from lightning may result.

What constitutes a radio receiving set?

A great many people seem unfamiliar with just what a radio set suitable for a farm home in Manitoba consists of, and just how it works. Perhaps the first question asked is, "How can a radio set pick out one particular station when all the others are also operating? A station when sending radiates electrical waves in the ether. Each station is assigned a definite wave length given in metres. For example, Winnipeg sends out waves of 450 metres long, while Regina sends out waves of 420 metres. Other stations are assigned waves of from 200 to about 550 metres.

A receiving set consists of three units. The first unit is called the tuner. This unit is for the purpose of tuning in the various stations by means of a dial which turned through 180 degrees will tune in waves of from 200 to perhaps 600 metres. This unit may be likened to a sieve in which all the waves are sifted through except the one desired. The dial may be likened to an adjustment on this sieve which will regulate the size of mesh.

We will now assume that the tuner is set for some particular wave length. All other waves are rejected and this particular wave passes out of this unit into a second unit called the detector which transforms this wave into direct current impulses by means of a vacuum tube. When the phones are connected to the output of this unit the signals will be faintly audible. However, to get good results with phones the current is allowed to pass from the detector unit into the third unit called the amplifier. Here the signals are greatly increased. If still greater volume is desired a fourth unit called the second amplifier may be added, although not necessary.—Ross Hume, Souris, Man.

A Four-Tube Set

I am located about 75 miles by airline north-west of Winnipeg, and in a sparsely-settled district almost devoid of a social diversion, and four miles from Mulvihill, or six and-a-half from Ericksdale, therefore, not in daily contact with current news and events, and the little social events which are held at either place entail inconvenience of no inconsiderable amount in the winter time, so you may readily understand what a boon radio is to persons so situated.

I have a four-tube set, consisting of one stage of radio-frequency, detector and two stages of audio-frequency.

Primarily, it was an Armstrong regenerative circuit, but have just added the one stage of radio-frequency, which has made the old reliable regenerative circuit much more selective and also increased my range and volume. I am using W.D. 11 and W.D. 12 tubes. I am equipped with two sets of headphones and loud speaker. For an aerial I have seven strands of 16-gauge bare copper twisted, 120 feet long, it is in the form of a V, running south-east and south-west. with the lead-in taken from the centre point, the lead-in wire is 12-gauge W.P. stranded. For support I have spruce poles about 45 feet high. I have experimented with this aerial and find that the above layout gives the best results, and the only one that I could get real volume on from stations due east and west, as well as south. My ground consists of a six-foot steel shaft, one-inch diameter, driven into the ground almost immediately below the set, with about eight feet of wire to connect same. I do not think it advisable to use any but the very best of materials and apparatus if you desire the best results.

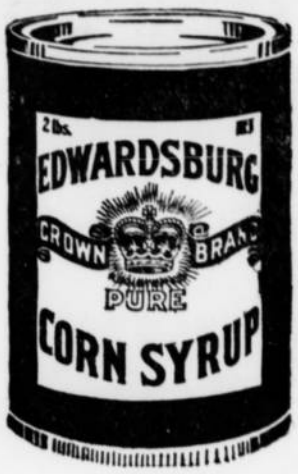
Now regarding my views on radio. Firstly, it has come to stay, and must be recognized as one of the greatest steps in the advance of science, to benefit mankind. Just imagine, wherever you may be, in whatever desolate or out-of-the-way place you may be in, you have only to twirl a couple of dials, and instantly you have the companionship of distant civilization, and, moreover, the choice of numerous forms of entertainment and education, including as it does vocal and instrumental music, readings, speeches, lectures, news, market and weather reports, and correct time.—Harold M. Pearce, Mulvihill, Man.

Types of Aerials

I am using a Westinghouse R.C. single-circuit, consisting of a detector and two stages of amplification. The cost of this machine, with a loud speaker, is around $180. I have a list of over 70 broadcasting stations that I have received this winter. These stations include Calgary, Montreal and Toronto, in Canada; and from New York on the east coast to Los Angeles on the west, and as far south as Havana, Cuba. I am using an aerial 100 feet long, including lead-in, and have the aerial 35 feet from the ground. The cost of installing the radio will cost the radio fan from $2.00 to $30, according to his means. Most of the cost being in the kind of aerial supports he intends erecting. A steel mast aerial makes a very neat and attractive appearance, and will cost around $30 to erect.

A person contemplating a radio should decide on what kind of battery he can best use. If he has a lighting plant on the farm or is close to a charging station, a six-volt car battery is the best to buy. If it is not convenient to get the battery charged he can use dry cells which give very good results. All accessories, including aerial, ground wire, insulators and batteries, are included in the price of the machine.

Continued on Page 32



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(3)

Corn for the Small Grain Farmer

J. G. Brewster, of Roche Plains, Sask., Grows Corn on His 100-acre Summerfallow Field—This Article Describes How He Adjusts Ordinary Implements to Handle the Crop

IN view of the interest taken in corn as a substitute for bare fallow, thought I would try to write a few lines that may dispel the idea that a big outlay for machinery is necessary in order to grow corn. This article may not appeal to machinery manufacturers or their agents, but as regards economy for the farmers—well, take it for what it is worth.

As soon as I can get around to it in the spring after wheat and oats are seeded, I commence work on my fallow field, which consists of 100 acres. I have three fields this size and each year one of them is seeded to corn. First of all I clean up the weeds—Russian thistle mostly. We had a plague of them last year which caused more work than usual. Then I plow, making a good job of it, going down six or seven inches. This is followed up closely with the harrow if the weather is dry. If the weather is wet this is not so necessary, the idea being to keep enough moisture in the ground to germinate the corn. Then I pack and harrow at one operation, and I am ready to seed.



Corn will be a failure as a summerfallow substitute unless the field is kept clean. Mr. Brewster submits this photo as proof of the efficacy of his methods in securing this end.

Check row? Oh, no. Just remodel the old grain drill. On my 20-disc drill I take four drills off one side, leave one on, take off 11 more and leave another one on, then take off the remaining three, and we are ready for drilling corn in six-foot rows. By driving four inches wide on the side that I took four coulters off, and 16 inches the opposite side, it will be seen that I can drill two six-foot rows at one time, making it possible to plant 25 acres per day. I set my drill as though to sow two bushels of wheat. One bushel of corn then plants about seven acres. I just take two small pails, punch a hole in the bottom of each and bend them in shape, tack one over each colter that I want to use and throw in the corn.

Now about the weeds. I harrow the land about three times between the time of sowing and the time the corn is a foot high. Yes, it trails it down some and pulls some up too, but I harrow anyhow. It's the weeds we're after—this is a fallow field. A week after the last harrowing, which is crosswise, it will have straightened itself, looks fine and is practically clean. By this time it will be about June 20.

As regards cultivating, I have a Climax No. 2 which is a nine-foot cultivator with 11 shovels. I take one off each side and one out at the centre, hitch four good tractable horses to it and put a good man on the seat. With two horses on each side of the row and driving the pole and truck straight over the row, the corn pops through where the middle shovel was removed. The next two shovels hill it up so that any small weeds that may have started after harrowing are smothered. It will be seen that the alternate rows being 12 feet apart and the wheels of the cultivator only about ten feet six inches apart, they do not run on the corn at all. This is all the cultivation I gave my field last year and the neighbors say it is cleaner than lots of bare fallow.

However, by putting two old mower wheels in place of the small truck wheels the field can be cultivated again when the corn is four feet high. It is a pleasure to be in it when it is this height.

Regarding the kinds of corn, I like the Northwestern Dent for fodder and the Gehu for hogging off. I keep a watchful eye on the corn I want to cut and as soon as the cobs are nicely formed I slash it down (about August 20 last year) using a Massey Harris binder. Cut early, it gets lots of hot weather to cure properly, and it can be stacked in November and still will not heat. This year I am sowing half peas in with the corn I plan to cut and hope by this means to have a grain ration with the corn.

I cut about a third of the patch in the centre that gets drilled last, run a fence down the field and I have 33 acres for grazing in the fall. This field is the Gehu variety, and last year it was cleaned up before the snow came. I then stacked my shocks, took up the fence and let the stock into the furthest distant 33 acres which is Northwestern Dent. If there is lots of



Grain drill, with two pairs of discs, sowing corn in rows six feet apart, according to the instructions in the accompanying article

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moisture the Northwestern Dent is larger than the Gehu, but it does not mature so well. However, it is up out of the snow and is a fine place for the cattle. It is a bad day if they do not hit out for a feed of those cobs. Of course I have a board corral 50x50, with a straw roof over part of it, and during the bad weather I feed in this. That is why I am going to try peas in with what I cut so as to have as good a feed or better in the rough weather than they get when they are out helping themselves.

With this system one can feed a car load of steers and have lots of feed for horses. I might say this corn cut green the way I have described will yield a good big rack load per acre, so you see I have 33 good loads of feed which does for hay for the horses all the year as well as feeding the cattle rough days.

I have found that I can raise as much wheat and better grade on fallow that has grown corn as described. Last year I had half bare fallow which drifted a little in the spring. Afterwards when it rained a little more than usual it lodged, but on the corn patch the wheat was not quite so long, stood straight and did not rust a bit.

Interest Grows in Fibre Flax

L. R. Key, who divides his time between his farm at Balmoral, Man., and preaching the need of a flax-fibre industry, reports that in the extension work he has done for the Manitoba Department of Agriculture during the past winter between the lakes, he has been able to awaken a considerable degree of interest. About eighty farmers, more or less familiar with this crop, but who have never grown it since coming to Canada, will sow from one to two acres, making in all about 100 acres of this crop.

Mr. Key is not recommending flax-fibre culture to the general run of farmers all over the province, but limits his plea to those located in the moister part of the province, who have small acreages cleared, and an abundance of home labor to do the work of pulling in the fall. He has had wide acquaintance with the flax-fibre industry in his native Denmark, and other western European countries, and has a firm conviction that the unfailing heavy morning dews in the vicinity of the lakes, provides perfect conditions for growing a good quality of product.

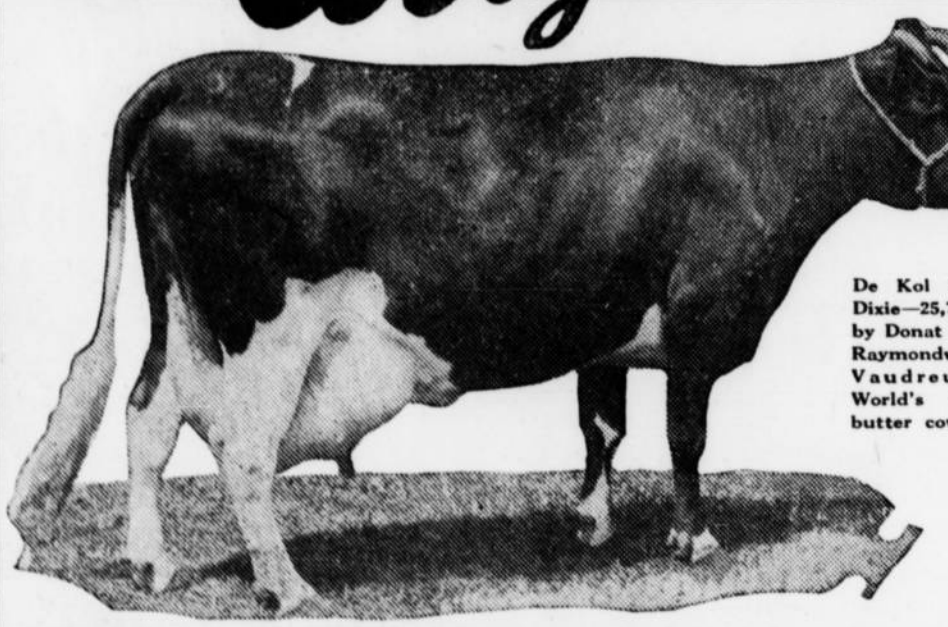
Flax-fibre culture has another claim on the attention of farmers in the bush country in the northern part of Manitoba. It is not subject to early fall frost. Pulling starts when the blossoms begin to drop, and there is a range of two weeks within which pulling may be continued before the stalks get too brittle to make a good grade of linen products.

In regard to the return from a given acreage, it may be pointed out that the small patch of fibre flax grown at the Manitoba Agricultural College and processed under his direction, yielded 6,091 pounds of dry sheaves per acre, from which was made one-quarter of a ton of tow. In order to help market the product while the industry is being started he has bought the machinery of the Holland-America Co., at Teulon, and contracted for the crop at $30 per ton for dry sheaves of first quality. Among the implements secured from Teulon he has a puller which is capable of handling five acres a day.

Flax fibre is one of the few products for which the price outlook is encouraging, says Mr. Key. During the war the price of linen went out of sight because Russia produced by far the largest share of the world's crop. Normally the ratio between linen and cotton prices is three to one, but war-time scarcity put linen up so high that hotels, steamships and railroad companies were forced to replace their linens with cotton. The pendulum has now swung round. Linen has suffered its post-war slump, as most other commodities have, but the ravages of the boll weevil in the southern states has put the price of raw cotton so high that the historic ratio has been entirely upset. Cotton is worth more than linen and purchasers who forsook linen during the war are now in the market again.

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Everywhere they are striving for world's records. It has remained for Canada, in De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, to set a new world's record for butter production, just as Canada in **BRIER** has set another world's record and that in tobacco. **BRIER** is found—and *used Everywhere* throughout the Dominion.

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The Tobacco with a heart

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Mr. Cox Speaks His Mind

"I am suprised and disappointed that a paper so widely circulated and so influential as The Guide should give publicity, as you did in your issue of March 19, to the practice of the Alberta farmer who allowed large acreages of Russian thistle to grow unchecked except for the browsing of his cattle. It may be very well for a man isolated like Mr. Hannaford seems to be, to follow that policy, for if he fails to keep plants from going to seed the consequences fall on him alone. But encourage people in well-settled districts to pursue that policy, and what would be the results? One careless farmer would undo the work of twenty neighbors conscientiously striving to keep weeds under control.

"It is human nature to follow the path of least resistance. The man to whom Mr. Hannaford's scheme would appeal most is the very man who would be most likely to let his neighbors down. It would be very much more to the point if The Guide insisted on more strict administration of the Weed Act, and gave more information as to cultural methods for eradicating Russian thistle.

"This is the season of the year when the best work can be done against this pestiferous weed. Farmers in infested areas must do some cultivation before seeding and defer seeding till moisture, tilth and warmth are favorable to rapid germination of the grain. Even after that it is a good plan to give the crop a stroke of the harrows after it is six or eight inches high. If the grain crop gets away to a good start the thistles will not do anything till after harvest. If the field is left untouched while waiting for the threshing outfit you will still get a troublesome crop of thistles. For that reason it is a good plan to disc right after the binder, or better still, if you have the horse power to plow the green thistles under.

Black Fallow Indispensable

"A great deal depends on thorough summerfallow, the main reliance in fighting Russian thistles. I have seen winter wheat after a summerfallow used to good advantage. The thistles do not mature in the year when the winter wheat is sown, and the growth of grain in the following summer discourages them altogether. Where infestation is very bad winter rye would give the same results, and though the land might not return the same per acre as though sown to wheat, it would compare favorably with Mr. Hannaford's plan of allowing the fields to grow a straight crop of thistles.

"Corn and other cultivated crops now becoming popular under the name of summerfallow substitutes are good aids in fighting thistles providing cultivation is well done, but corn fields in which thistles grew right in the hill along with the corn plants were altogether too common in our district last year. A bare fallow is infinitely better than an unclean hoed crop.

"Lastly, Russian thistle control is a community problem, as some men with perfect summerfallows and careless neighbors know to their sorrow. And I am a little dubious about the man

who wants my co-operation to sell his wheat and everybody else's, and who will not co-operate with me in removing the greatest scourge from which we in this district suffer.''—H. A. Cox, Man.

Harvesting Ensilage

About three years ago I had an experience with sunflowers which is common enough in these northern latitudes I had a beautiful stand of forage but made no provision for storing it. The crop was cut late and stood out till all the rest of the fall work was done. Then came the snow. I worked at the job of salvaging that crop till all my help was gone, and then gave it up as a bad job. The remains of that crop is still out in the field. I vowed I was through with sunflowers.

However, last year, I dug a trench silo and planted another crop. The outcome of that experience has converted me into a sunflower enthusiast. But I have a suggestion to make which I would like to see taken up by some one of inventive genius. Instead of going through the laborious work entailed by cutting the sunflowers with a corn-binder, loading it on to racks and putting it through the cutting-box at the silo, why not have a combined machine for use in the field which chops up the silage as it comes from the sickle, and elevates it into wagons driven alongside? This would help a great deal with the labor problem, as any boy could drive the wagons carrying the fodder from field to silo. Most people seem to prefer the trench silo, probably on account of cost, but even for people having upright silos, I believe the fodder could be elevated into this type of silo cheaper than by the present method.

It is altogether likely that a machine such as I suggest will be too expensive for every farmer to own, but I would be willing to say that I would rather buy one that would do the work than buy a threshing outfit. It would have this advantage, that wet weather would not stop operations and the labor required to run it can be found on every farm without the need of hiring harvest help. With the rapidly-increasing acreage on corn and sunflowers in the West, I regard such a machine as a prime necessity in the near future.—Farmer, Vegreville, Alta.

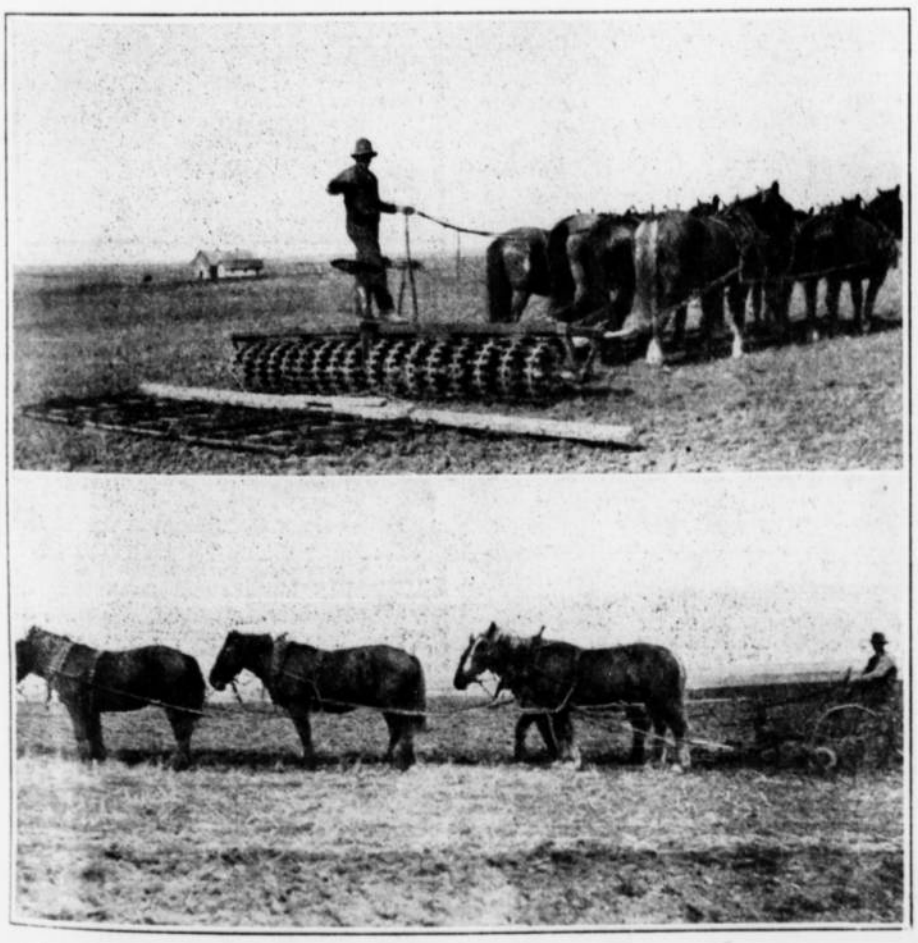
Corn Belt Wheat Production

In most of the discussion about world's wheat surplus it has been assumed that low price levels would discourage planting in the countries where the cost of production is highest—in other words there would be a tendency for United States wheat to become less and less a factor on the world's export markets.

J. R. Howard, one-time American farmer leader, who has spent some time in Western Canada, speaking in opposition to the wheat pool, brings us a new and disconcerting light on the subject. Corn belt farmers, he states, find that it is necessary to include one small grain crop in their rotation. They have been large growers of oats in the past, but are now coming into agreement that corn belt temperatures are not conducive to profitable oat production. With what will they replace oats? Wheat! Even if it's grown at a small loss, they will continue to devote an expanding acreage to it, says he, because of its eminent suitability to the corn belt rotation. This discovery, thinks Mr. Howard, may conceivably lead to a very large increase in corn belt wheat production regardless of price levels.

Silo Progress in Manitoba

For the first time, an attempt was made in 1923 to estimate the number of silos in the province of Manitoba. As nearly as can be determined there are about 520 above ground silos and 665 below ground. They are most numerous in the Red River Valley where dairying is extensively engaged in.



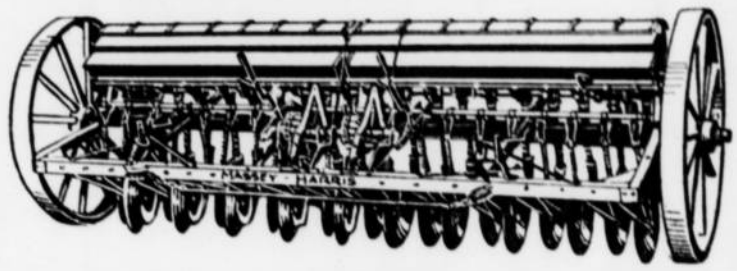
The above pictures sent in by J. G. Brewster, Roche Plains, Sask., the author of the corn article on page 12, illustrates what is sold under the name of the Beaton hitch. It is an alternative of the pulley hitch described in the article on Mr. Hallman's methods in last week's Guide. The purpose of both of these hitches is to do away with the need of whiffletrees and eveners for lead horses.

The essential part of the device is a lever dropped from the trace ring in the backband of all but the lead horses. To the bottom end is attached the trace from the horse or horses ahead. If it is desired to equalize the draft between two horses, as in the top picture, where two horses pull on each whiffltree, the trace going back to the implement draws from the centre of the lever. In the lower picture where the two lead teams are drawing against one wheel team, on the lever carried by the wheel horses, the last set of traces is fastened one-third of the way up from the bottom. Other adjustments to offset size of horses, etc., are just as easy as with ordinary doubletrees. This device simplifies turning corners or going down hill with large outfits of horses, lightens the weight of equipment carried by the horses, and saves time in hooking up.

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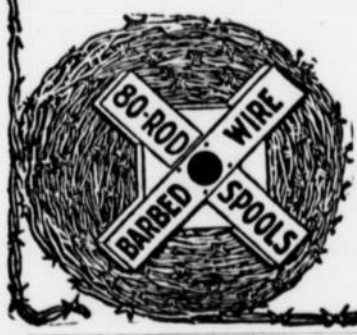
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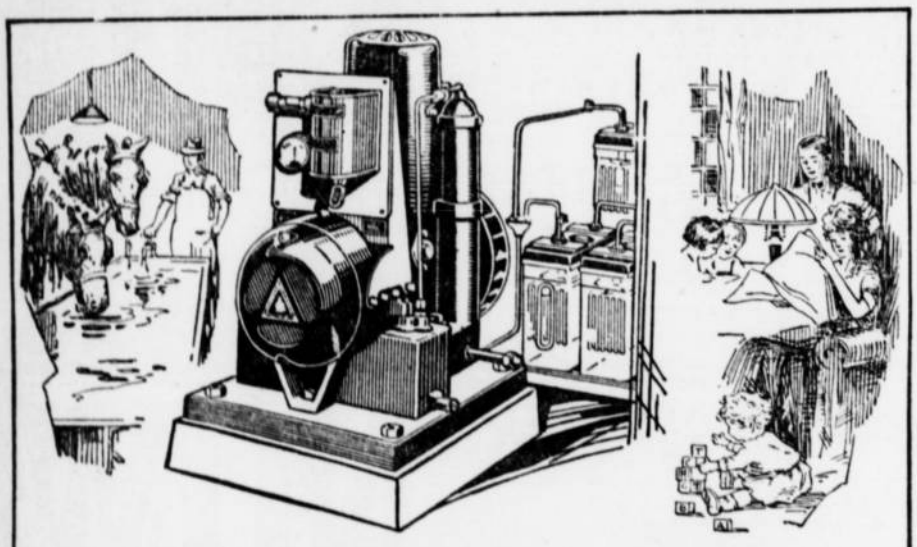
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Growing Oats in Rows

It would almost seem that the oat crop was made especially for Canada, and for Saskatchewan in particular. Since we know that this crop will grow well in almost every part of the province; since we know that it is suitable for grain feed as well as for sheaf feed or hay; and in view of the fact that we further know that oats are not very commonly affected by the various diseases which affect wheat, we have right at hand an ideal crop to rotate with the wheat crop. In fact, there can hardly be a better rotation from the standpoint of soil sanitation than the one so commonly used at the present time consisting of summerfallow, wheat and oats.

In view of this consideration, experiments were started at the University Field Husbandry Department during the past season to determine what could be expected of the oat crop grown in rows as a summerfallow substitute. The oats were planted in triple rows 30 inches apart. They were cultivated with an ordinary corn cultivator. The triple rows are 12 inches in width, and are thus about the same width as a row of potatoes after the vines are about two-thirds grown. The crop required three cultivations in order to keep it clean and to keep the ground nicely cultivated between the rows. The yield obtained was very gratifying, being 63.9 bushels per acre. This compared very favorably with the yield of oats on fallow, 83.5 bushels per acre.

This experiment was conducted on land that had produced two crops in succession preceding the oat crop. It had not been fallowed since 1918.

Double Rows

We also tried the oats in double rows, 36 inches apart, with equally gratifying results, the yield being 59.6 bushels per acre. The double rows are easier to cultivate than the triple rows, and the land is left in a better summerfallow condition than when the grain is grown in triple rows. On the other hand, in the case of severe storms the double rows are very easily blown over by the wind. For this reason it is our belief that triple rows will be preferred by most farmers.

Since oats give these remarkably good results in point of grain production it is worth while to consider the fact that oats can be cut for green sheaf feed instead of for grain, so that in case the cultivation delayed the ripening in the northern districts, no serious consequences would result as the grain could be cut for hay or sheaf feed. In this respect oats have a considerable advantage over other grain crops grown in rows. Furthermore, as we pointed out before, the oats do not have the same diseases that affect wheat, and for that reason are a better crop to use in a rotation where wheat is the main cash crop.

Wheat and Barley

But in order to find out what would happen if we tried to produce wheat and barley in rows, we tried the same experiments with Marquis wheat and Hannchen barley. The triple rows of wheat produced 22.1 and the double rows 18.5 bushels per acre as compared with 37 bushels from ordinary seeding on fallow for wheat. The triple rows of barley produced 49.4 and the double rows 39.2 bushels per acre as compared with 59.2 on fallow and 56.5 on land which had produced a crop of oats the year before.

A number of farmers volunteered to try this experiment during the past season, and we have reports from them. Their yields varied from 25 to 50 bushels per acre, and those who reported were universally in favor of the plan and are going to try it again next year. In 1924 we will plant Marquis wheat over this entire experiment and on fallow land adjoining, so that we can determine whether or not the oats in rows are as good as the summerfallow.

In districts where sow thistle is prevalent, it is plain that this plan will not be as good as summerfallowing on account of the necessity of giving the land a complete cultivation to destroy the thistles. However, many of these minor difficulties can be overcome by experience, and the best way to get experience in any new method is to begin.

My idea of growing grain in rows

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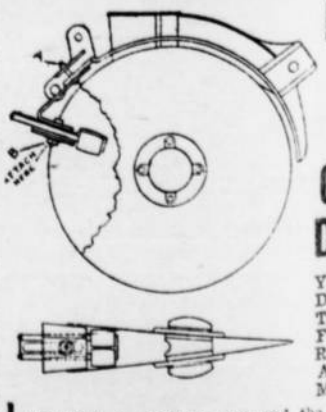
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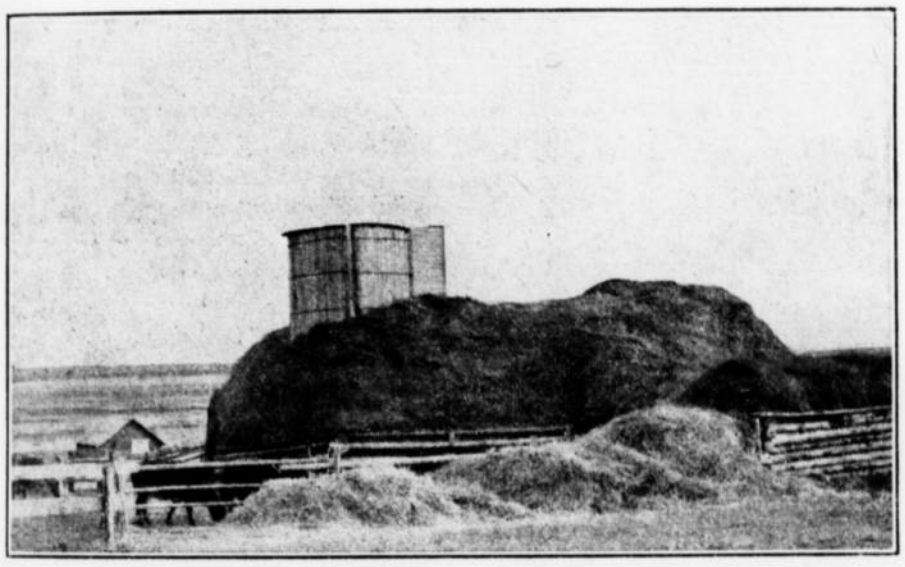
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developed from a small beginning in the year 1911, which was an exceedingly bad drought year in central South Dakota. I was then employed on the Highmore experiment farm. All of the grain crops dried up except those in our cultivated grain breeding nursery. I learned from a Russian agricultural commissioner who visited the station at that time that in certain parts of Russia it was customary to plant the grain far enough apart so that it could be hoed out by hand. In striving to find a method of culture wherein machinery could be used for cultivation of the grain crop in rows, I hit upon the plan of growing grain in double and triple rows, and tried it out not only with oats, and barley, but with wheat, flax, millet, Sudan grass, emmer and proso.

With every crop except flax the results were encouraging. The experiments were continued during a period of seven years. The cultivated land which had produced crops grown in rows appeared to give good results the next year in the crop of wheat or other grain that was planted upon the land. In other words, while the matter was not given a very definite try-out, so far as we could tell by observation the crops upon the land which had produced a row crop and had been well cultivated, averaged about as good as the crop produced upon summerfallow.

Whether these results will be duplicated in Saskatchewan or not, it is too early to prophesy, but the detailed experiments upon the University Field Husbandry plots, and similar ones upon the Dominion Experimental Farms and a series of trials by farmers all combined should give a very good idea in the course of the next two years as to the practicability of adopting this method of growing oats or other grain as a summerfallow substitute upon a fairly large scale.—Professor Manley Champlin.



A Convenient Straw Pile

By W. D. Albright

A THREE-FOLD purpose is served by the straw stack shown in the accompanying illustration, reproduced from a snapshot made about the end of November last on the writer's farm in the Grande Prairie district of Alberta.

First of all, it protects the silo from the sweep of the wind, thus contributing, it is believed, to reduce freezing in silo.

Secondly, it covers the north-half of a cattle shed large enough to accommodate 40 or 50 head, and laps over the east side of another stable as well.

Thirdly, it stores, convenient for use, a supply of straw for feed and bedding.

The silo stood at the north end of the cattle shed as originally planned, its chute, as shown, to the south. A wide plank manger extended from the chute southward to the front of the shed. A pitch-hole near the front was used to put down the feed. Experimental and other cattle did well in this shed, but it was awkward to clean, as wagons had to be backed in from the front. Last fall, before threshing, the east side was extended out past the silo, swerving enough to the north-east to avoid the arc of the silo's perimeter. A snug-fitting double door not only permits teams to drive through, but facilitates watering, which is done at a tank at the north end of this corral. The west side of the shed will probably be likewise altered.

For the special convenience of experimental feeding, a second straw chute has been made this winter. It will consist, when completed, of a simple rectangular frame with rounds about 16 inches apart. At the bottom is a drop door held in place by a lever. When closed, this door prevents an up draft, which is rather unnecessary with an open-front shed.

Eat Through Log Fence

Around the silo a strong log fence was built before threshing and the straw was blown up from north-east and north-west. A man distributed the straw as shown.

Through the log fence the cattle eat the straw and as they eat it away more of the chaffy straw is to be slid down to them, while west of the corral a further supply is likewise available, thus breaking west wind and increasing feeding space. Up to the date of writing the cattle having the run of the corral have been well-fed fattening stock which have made but slight inroads on the straw pile. The breeding cattle are shortly to be given the run of it, however, and the silo will be opened about the same date. By the time the straw is lowered around the outside of the silo, its contents will be correspondingly reduced in level. The fence will be removed before next filling.

When one reflects that to produce a ton of dressed beef requires the consumption of 20 to 30 tons of feed (counting pasture reduced to a dry-fodder equivalent) he realizes the imperative necessity of reducing overhead and handling costs to a minimum, while at the same time conserving the comfort of the stock. It is not claimed, by any means, that this shed represents the last word in convenience, but the general idea has features that others may be able to incorporate to advantage in their plans. The shed is very comfortable. Power elevates the straw and gravity assists its distribution in winter.

There is, of course, the fire danger, for which reason we always take the precaution to stack some feed at a safe distance. Usually the bulk of this is green feed and hay. We do not consider it prudent to put all the feed into one stack yard.

An Experienced Feeder's Tip

"How do you keep your steers in such thrifty condition," was the question levelled at John Strachan, veteran cattle and steer feeder who is a regular candidate for high honors at the western winter fairs.

"I use a little blackstrap molasses, bran and flax meal," was his prompt reply. "I get a barrel of ordinary blackstrap every fall, ordering through my local merchant. This I mix with water in proportions of one part of molasses to five parts of water, mixing

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a little at a time for use as required. I then take a meal mixture of equal parts of bran and ground flax, and moisten it with the diluted molasses till it is just sticky enough to hold together when pressed into a ball in the hand. Each of my steers destined for show or market get a handful of this night and morning."

Horse Business Shows Life

There are unmistakable signs that the horse business is reviving. R. E. Wilson told the horse breeders at Brandon fair early in the month that there had been an increase of 50 per cent. over last year in the applications for stallions under the federal plan for assistance. Included in this was a list of 31 clubs in the three prairie provinces formed for the purpose of travelling a stallion—clubs in districts which had never before syndicated a horse.

Last year, said Mr. Wilson, 400 cars, numbering about 6,000 horses, were shipped out of Alberta. Eighty-five per cent. of these went to eastern points. This includes 42 car loads of heavier horses sent to Port Arthur, Ont. Practically all of these went to the lumber woods and will be resold for use in the East when lumbering operations are discontinued in the spring. Some of these have already been contracted for as far east as Halifax.

It is harder to estimate the number of horses shipped out of the other two provinces, but Mr. Wilson thinks that there could not have been less than 700 head sold to go out of Manitoba.

The Manitoba Horse Breeder's Association has petitioned the Dominion livestock branch to place another man in the field, as Mr. Wilson now serves all the territory from Winnipeg to Vancouver. Now that the market is opening up it is felt that the federal horse branch can do very valuable work in diverting eastern buyers to country points, where they will be able to make up car lots of just the type and weight of animal required. Livestock Commissioner Arkell was present at the meeting and spoke hopefully of the request for additional help being granted.

How Will You Dock?

There are almost as many styles in docking lambs as there are in bobbing the fair sex's hair. I remember what a bloody mess it was to watch my father docking the lambs when I was a small boy. Every lamb from a week to a month old was docked with an ordinary pocket knife. A few of the fatter, older ones bled to death. I personally took charge of this work when we began with pure-breds. After losing, from excessive bleeding, two of the finest lambs of the lot, we took up the hot docking pincers, advocated at that time. We put the tail through a hole in a half-inch board, and seared the tail through with the inch-thick pincers, heated red hot. This prevented bleeding, but left a burned stump that was slow in healing. It also caused some to scal too tightly, and death from tetanus was the result. Later we tightly corded the tail close to the body with paper wool twine. The cord remained on eight to ten hours. Even then, it is well to notice the fatter lambs, as leaving the cords on too long causes excessive swelling. We first used a wood chisel, but now use a pocket knife to amputate the tail. This sharp knife cut leaves a clean, open wound, which can be disinfected as it heals. A knife cut on the tail of a two-weeks-old lamb, at which age I prefer docking, will heal just as quickly when cut between joints as when the joints are severed. In cording the tail, before docking, a smaller cord than the regular paper wool twine will cut into the skin before it can be drawn tight enough to prevent bleeding. Cutting the tail too close to the body is almost as bad as leaving it six inches long, as the rangeman seems to take great pride in doing; three quarters of an inch long seems to develop into the best dock when sheep mature.—Breeders' Gazette.

Discourage Mixed Breeding

The newly-organized Manitoba Livestock Board has shown some aptness in getting at the root of matters, and its few meetings give encouragement to the belief that it will justify its creation. But when Colin McMillan presented the recommendations of the dairy cattle committee at Brandon, early in March he was met with a bombardment which is evidently the reaction of previous ill-considered propaganda.

One member of the board told of an incident in his locality in the northwestern part of the province. One neighboring family had succeeded after many years in building up a very creditable Hereford herd by the continued use of good sires of that breed. One morning, a few years ago, he met the owner of this herd leading a Jersey bull home from town. It was too late for effective protest, but the astonished witness ventured a prediction which time has fulfilled. That herd today is neither flesh nor fowl nor good red herring. In the same locality, on the other side of the town, a good Shorthorn herd was ruined by the promiscuous crossing of Holstein and Red Poll bulls.

James Davidson told of similar experiences in the Carman district. In one instance he was able to do what must be considered an act of heroism for a rival breed promoter. He was able to dissuade the owner of a good Aberdeen-Angus herd from crossing with dairy bulls. A large majority of farmers in the country today, declared Mr. Davidson, are ready to buy anything that goes by the name of a dairy cow.

The livestock board is unanimous in the opinion that dairy propaganda should be carefully designed so as not to mislead the man who is growing beef, growing it well, and so circumstanced that a change toward dairying would not be in his interests.

Corn for Dry Feeding

In a previous issue of The Guide, readers were invited to answer a question asked by one of our subscribers as to the best variety of corn to grow for feeding dry in the sheaf. The following is kindly submitted by John R. Andrews, Gilroy, Sask.:

"I don't think this question of promoting the wider use of corn can be overdone, for it does not matter in what form the corn is harvested or if it is left standing, the stock readily take to it. I have found that the Northwestern Dent corn answers best for fodder. I had ten acres of this corn last year on land that was intended for summerfallow, and I had plenty of corn eight feet high.

"This corn carries what cobs it has fairly high and I had no trouble cutting it with an ordinary grain binder, handling two rows with more ease than cutting green flax. The only damage may be to the canvas. If they are good, that is, have no holes in them, they will be all right, but if not, get new ones before you start. I must say the breed of binder was the old reliable, M. H.

"I have a round pit silo 12 feet across and 10 feet deep, that is only a beginning, but works good for this experiment. I had it only about half filled to capacity when I broke my cutting box, and as repairs were so long delayed in reaching me, decided not to refill. I hauled the balance of my corn, about 12 loads, off the field and stooked it in round stooks containing about half-a-load apiece, put two binder strings around it (incidentally I left it far enough from the buildings so that in case I could not use it I could burn it without moving it again), but this is the 1st of March, and the stooks have all been gone a month now, and stock running at large have the ground cleaned so thoroughly you cannot see where the stooks once stood.

"But here are my findings. As soon as I finished feeding dry sheaf corn and started the silo my cows fell off. I was feeding very little oat chop with the dry corn. The cows took practically two weeks to get accustomed to the silage which had kept excellently, but when they were used to it (and they sure like it) with even twice as much oat chop as they got with dry corn, there is still a shortage in the butter tub, not heavy, but noticeable. The milk flow on silage was a shade more than formerly, but the butter was lower.

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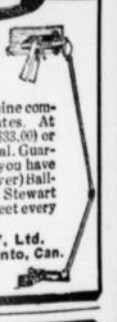
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or stormy it is clean to handle and the manure is also not nearly so liable to cause the hired man to ring down curses on the corn stalk.

"In closing I would say to anyone, anywhere, grow corn; if you have cattle only, grow Northwestern Dent; if you have pigs and chickens only, grow Gehu; if you have all three and horses as well, grow both.

"Now, Mr. Editor, cull this preamble or consign it to the W. P. B., but don't forget to impress all your farmer readers to grow corn."—J. R. A.

Notice to Livestock Breeders

The third annual Feeders' Day at the University of Alberta is to be held on Saturday, April 5. This is the last day of the Edmonton spring show. It has been decided to hold it at this time in order to give those in attendance at the fair an opportunity of attending while in the city.

Eggs That Hatch

The poultry raiser or breeder must have eggs that hatch under both favorable and reasonably adverse conditions, or else he is fore-doomed to failure. If he sells settings of eggs which fail to produce at least 50 per cent. of chicks from fertile eggs, his reputation will be sadly impaired in the buyers' neighborhood. If he cannot hatch an average of one chick for every two eggs, fertile or infertile, which he sets on his own farm, it will be cheaper for him to sell his roosters and buy baby chicks.

The hatchability of eggs depend upon several factors, almost equally important, and each of these conditions must be right or poor results will ensue.

Hatchable eggs begin with the ancestors of the breeders. The strain of chickens must be strong, vigorous and active, or the vitality of the eggs will be impaired in breeding. In-breeding, while one of the greatest aids in improving the various breeds of fowls, will almost certainly lower the fertility and hatchability of the eggs in time.

Mature Birds Best

The age of both males and females is important. Generally, best results in hatchable eggs will be secured by mating early hatched cockerels with yearling hens. Pullets' eggs do not hatch as well or give as large chicks as do yearling hens as a rule, and pullets should be mated to mature cock birds.

Females which have been pushed for winter eggs are usually not very reliable during the breeding season. They do not lay so many eggs and their eggs are of lower vitality than those laid by fowls which have loafed during cold weather. For this reason the ordinary flock is frequently perpetuated by the unprofitable layers instead of by the best.

We should feed the breeding flock very strongly during the breeding season and for a month before it. Keep the males away from the females until thirty days before the first eggs for hatching are wanted. Three important elements that they should get in their feed are green feed, lime and meat. Do not have them overly fat but only in good, thrifty condition.

Hatching eggs should be properly taken care of and never kept longer than ten days before being set. Vitality is very low in chickens hatched from old eggs. The eggs should be kept in a cool, dry place, but must never be allowed to become chilled before setting or they will not hatch, or will be of low vitality. For very best results the eggs may be turned every day to prevent any danger of the germ adhering to the shell.—Jas. E. Mosher.



House Made of Field Stones

A farmer reader, John Werts, writes:

"Three years ago I built a residence of field stones, 30 by 38 feet inside, and perhaps my experience would be of interest to some of your readers.

"The walls are 18 inches thick up to the first floor. From the first floor they taper in on the outside to a thickness of 12 inches at the eaves, 10 feet high. After bringing the walls up to the first floor, I put on the lower joists and set up the studding just as for a frame house except that the outside studdings were set the flat way and sheathed on the outside the same as for a frame house. This made the inside of the form for putting in the rock and cement. The outside of the form should be put up one board at a time as the material is put in.

"Put in a layer of rock, placing the best sides of the rock against the outside form, then filling in all the spaces with rock as closely as possible, taking care not to have the back of the wall higher than the front. Now mix sand and cement one to four, rather thin, and pour in to level up to within two to four inches of the top of rock and repeat. Build up between two windows to the top of wall and take off the outside form in 24 to 48 hours, then with a trowel and broom clean the mortar off so as to show the rock nicely.

"Lath and plaster inside the studdings and you will have a house that will be dry, warm and satisfactory in every way, and can be built without any skilled labor. One sack of cement builds about 12 cubic feet of wall, depending on the size and grading of the stones.

"The accompanying photo shows the house just before it was finished. Unfortunately I did not have any taken later. The front entrance is built up in rough stone work the same as the house itself. The house contains seven large rooms, reception hall, bath-room and plenty of closets. The cost was not more than all wood. It looks well and is good for a few hundred years."

We are very glad, indeed, to get this photograph and description of this farm home, and have no doubt that it makes a very cozy and satisfactory residence. The combination of wood and heavy outside walls makes a house which must be not only warm but very dry and damp-proof, and which will require no outside upkeep at all until he gets to the roof. The only suggestion I might make which apparently has been left out, is the necessity of working the cement mortar down carefully among the stones so as not to leave any uncemented places. This can be done partly by using a tamping rod to work in around the different spaces, and also much can be done by tamping the larger rocks with a heavy block of wood while the mortar is being worked in.—Editor.

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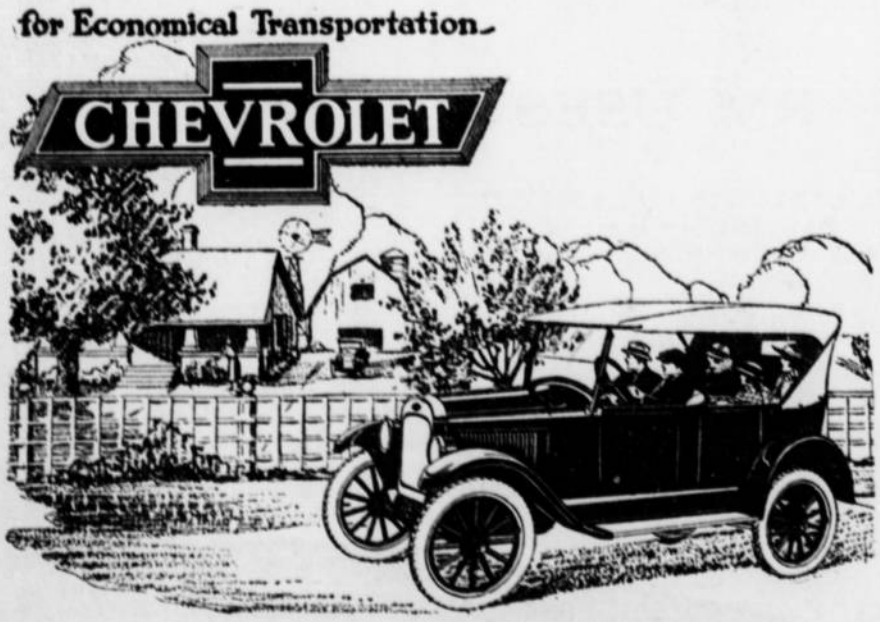
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My First Year With Bees

By W. R. Fansher, Govan, Sask.

THE Editor of The Guide has asked me to write my experience with the honey bee, and it is with pleasure I do so, for in so doing it may prove helpful to some one who has no more knowledge of this subject than I had some two years ago.

For a number of years past I have grown sweet clover, and believing this plant (not a weed) to be a great honey producer, began to enquire as to how the honey bee would do in our climate on this open prairie. The more I enquired the more I became convinced it would be a good side-line or even a branch to our farming as we find it today on these plains in Western Canada.

Having visited my old home in Ontario, during the summer of 1922, it gave me the opportunity of calling on one of my father's nearest neighbors that had always kept bees ever since I knew him. He was extracting some of his honey crop when I called on him, and while watching him work I asked many questions and gained considerable knowledge at first hand.

It was during this call that I decided to go into the bee business as soon as I could. During the following February, just one year ago, I gave an order for two full colonies of the best Italian bees, guaranteed to be free from any disease whatever. These two hives cost me $18.70 each, laid down at my station.. They arrived in good condition and proved to be good, strong colonies.

While I was not entirely ignorant as to some of the ways of the bee, yet I had never handled any before, so, long before the bees arrived, I procured a number of bulletins from Ottawa, and one from Manitoba, on Bees and How to Keep Them. Nearly every spare moment I spent studying up these booklets, so by the time the bees arrived I had a fair working knowledge of how to go about the job.

In the course of my studying these bulletins I gathered that a good beekeeper did not like his bees to swarm voluntarily, but rather swarmed them by hand or "shake swarm" them as it is called. I decided to try this out, and finally decided not to swarm them at all in order to see just what they could do in the way of honey production.

I may say that only once was one of the colonies strongly in the notion of swarming, they having built seventeen queen cells at one time, which, of course, I cut out or destroyed. There were a few queen cells built at different times, but am told this is for protection in case the hive loses its queen.

One reason why, I think, they had not taken the swarming notion very badly was that except for a short time they had plenty of room to work. As soon after the arrival of the bees as I could I placed them on their stands on the south side of the grove and liberated them, there being screen-wire tacked on both top and bottom of the hive.

Immediately they were liberated they began to fly out, make a few circles and return to the hive thus getting their location. Before long they were at work, and I noticed they were coming in with loads of pollen on their legs, and appeared as though they were carrying honey also.

Initial Mistake

Right here is where I made my first mistake. There was not enough honey in the hives when they arrived, to do them for very long, and there were not enough honey-producing flowers to give them any surplus food to carry them through cold periods when they could not work. What I should have done was fed them some sugar syrup, for by so doing it would have given the queen the notion of laying lots of eggs as there would be plenty of food in sight for the brood. This is very essential, as the sooner the queen is laying strong the sooner there will be lots of bees to gather honey. However, I discovered my mistake before it was too late—thanks to those bulletins.

Things went along pretty well for about three weeks, when all of a sudden I discovered they were not working Upon examination I found they had no room, everything in the brood chamber being filled either with brood or honey. Quite early in the season I had ordered my supplies, but owing to rapid increase in business the factory was not able to fill my order as soon as I desired. However, when the supplies arrived and were assembled I placed the supers on the hives and they, now having plenty of room, went to work with renewed vigor. From this time until the middle of September, when we had our killing frost, they worked without ceasing except on cold or stormy days.

Sweet Clover Pasture

I may mention here that the sweet clover spoken of at the outset of this article began to come in bloom the latter part of June. The bees forsook all other flowers for the honey of this plant. Of course there were bees that were continuously bringing in pollen from the wild and garden flowers, and I noticed some bees with blue pollen taken from flax. I think it is also better to mention here that the clover I cut for hay took the second growth, and was in full bloom when that which was left for seed was being cut, thus giving a continuous pasture for the bees till the killing frost came.

Last year there were 300 acres of sweet clover within a radius of two and one-half miles of my bees, but I am told that an acre-and-a-half is ample pasture for one colony.

We extracted honey twice during the season besides taking about 60 pounds of comb honey. From the two extractions we secured 463 pounds of honey, which along with the 60 pounds of comb honey made a total of 523 pounds, besides leaving what we considered enough for their winter stores. You must remember that in addition to the above amount of honey they had to draw or build up all the combs in the supers, as they had no drawn combs on which to work except those in the brood chamber. In other words they completely drew out or built up 60 frames of comb and partly drew out 20 other frames about one-half on the average. It is considered that it takes as much work to build one pound of comb as it takes to gather 15 to 18 pounds of honey in the flush season, so you see these bees did not idle in very much of their time.

A Basis of Comparison

Any beginner in the business, if at all possible, should get two colonies to start with instead of one, for the reason that one can make comparisons between the two hives, both as to their response to the treatment given and any different methods of management adopted. Particularly do I believe this to be good advice in lieu of a person going into the bee business for money.

I often handled the bees without gloves, and sometimes did not use a veil, but there were times when I needed both gloves and veil. My veil being made of some of the screen wire that confined the bees during transit and some cotton.

One thing the bee does not like is a whiff of your breath and another is rough handling. Be gentle and rather slow, and they will not give much trouble.

I am making preparations to increase my apiary in the spring very materially, and should I succeed in wintering the two hives now in the cellar of our house, I would say there is not very much risk to run in the bee business. Another thing I noticed this past summer was that our garden was very prolific, especially the cucumbers. We gave part of the credit to the bees as they assisted in fertilizing the blossoms.

While a good grove or windbreak is a great help to the bees, yet a windbreak can be made with old lumber or binder canvas and a few stakes, or by planting several rows of sunflowers.

My first year's experience in bee-

keeping has been rather pleasant with the exception of a few stings, and I believe there is no branch of livestock on the farm that is so remunerative for the outlay, neither is there any regular farm crop that can show better net returns. Hail cannot destroy your honey crop, at its worst, it can only interrupt the honey flow for a short time.

I am not presuming to tell old beekeepers anything on this subject. I am only a beginner myself and as such am pleased to tell others of my mistakes as well as my success in order that it may help someone.

Hybrid Plums for Western Canada



Opata Plums Growing at the Brandon Experimental Farm

Some of the Products Turned Out by Plant Breeders in Recent Years Which Bring the Possibilities of Plum Raising to an Increased Number of Prairie Farmers—By W. J. Boughen

HISTORICALLY, at least, the first of the plum cherry hybrids to deserve notice is the Compass cherry. It originated with H. Knudson, of Springfield, Minn., and is an open cross of wild plum and sand cherry. It will not go much farther north than our place at Valley River, but is a vigorous tree and fruitful and said to be short-lived, but if grown in bush form, branching at the ground, I see no reason for short life if old branches are occasionally cut out, making the tree shoot up again from the bottom. Indeed, this system is desirable with all the sand cherry plum hybrids, and is a great advantage in our north country as a preventative to sunscald and rabbit injuries.

Prof. Hansen, of Brookings, South Dakota, is a strong advocate of this system of growing the plum sand cherry hybrids he has produced, and especially in windy or northern districts should this advice be followed up by practice. The Compass cherry, although an old variety, is still very largely sold by nurserymen, and I might here say that when ripe the fruit is not much injured by 17 degrees of frost, as I picked and sold it after to visitors at our place, who were very pleased with it. This is also characteristic of the fruit of Opata, Sapa, and in fact all the sand cherry hybrids. I will refer to this later in another connection.

Hansen Hybrids

The Opata was bred by Prof. Hansen by crossing Burbank's Gold Plum (a Japanese variety, for which Burbank sold propogating rights to Stark's nursery for $3,000) with the Dakota sand cherry. Opata is easily grown in bush form by cutting back to a stub when planting. It often bears the year after planting and ripens from August 10 onward, clinging to the tree even to the drying stage and is fit to eat when a blush is on one side, and at this stage makes delicious preserves similar to the Greengage. It has a very small pit for the size of the fruit, which ripens up blackish red and quite firm and sweet.

Sapa, which I use as a pollenating mate, for two varieties blooming at the same time are necessary to the successful growing of plums in this country, is a fruit a little later with dark red flesh, which is very attractive cooked or raw. It was bred by crossing sand cherry with Satsuma, a red-fleshed Japanese variety. It is rather more dwarf in tree than Opata and hangs on even better to the tree or bush. Last fall, working around the place, I frequently discovered the fruit quite palatable in various stages of drying on the tree. The last ones I picked on December 19, after sampling and finding them with no trace of rot but merely dried, I had them stewed like prunes.

This shows the possibility of the future. The busy farmer, after his fall work is done, may then find time at least to pick his year's supply of dried prunes right off the tree. The same applies to raisins, which might be made by using our wild grape and crossing with California raisin grapes. Then we should indeed be free of high transportation charges and dried fruits and independent of the prune and raisin growers of California.

Other good plum cherry hybrids are Sansota and Cheresota, which are later than Opata but similar in quality. Wachampa cherry is another with early and sweet fruit, but it bears only on the lower branches, thus indicating that it is not entirely hardy with us.

A Precious Diminutive

A few years ago Prof. Hansen sent me a new variety under the name True to Seed, which has since been called Tom Thumb cherry. It is a seedling of Ezaptan, a red-fleshed variety, sister to Sapa. Tom Thumb is also red-fleshed, quite early and prolific. It has never failed to fruit with me the year after planting. G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, is authority for the statement that cooking in a pie brings out a most delectable cherry flavor. We have never had a chance to try this, as ours are always eaten by ourselves and the visitors for samples, but it is good to eat before fully ripe, and is not large for a plum but still rather large for a black cherry.

The Zumbra cherry was originated by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, and is said to be a cross of pin cherry by English black cherry again crossed by sand cherry. It was very prolific with us the year after planting, but the fruit is not free of a slight astringency till fully ripe. As there is no real cherry of the type that grows at the coast or in Ontario that will succeed here, I will only say that I have tried some by bending the trees down and covering with earth for the winter, and have raised a few cherries but have given them up lately as the game is not worth the candle. Still some seedlings of Vladimar received from Stevenson's, years ago, still lives and bears a few half-sized cherries of poor quality. These have true cherry leaves and are only four or five feet high and bushy after seven or eight years. I do not consider them of real value.

Of Lesser Hardiness

There are some other good hybrid plums, especially for southern Manitoba. Hansen's Kaga, Hanska, Toka and Tokata are hybrids of Chinese apricot with American plum and are very fine, firm red fruits, flattened like a Japanese orange in shape, of fair size and well worthy of trial in sheltered places. Waneta and Kahinta are also Hansen hybrids, produced by crossing Terry, the largest of the American plums, with Burbank's Apple plum.

Prof. Hansen advised me that Waneta, and possibly the others, would not likely do as far north as we were, so I did not plant these till 1922, and so have had no fruit yet, but these have done well at points in southern Manitoba, and Tokata has done well with Norman Ross at Indian Head, Sask.

I have lately been acquiring a full line of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm hybrids and have fruited three kinds, but as two kinds were gone before ripe I can only describe the Underwood, which is said to be the finest earliest plum from the M. F. B. F. It ripened with me the last week of August, 1923; was yellow with red on it, large and very firm. I was going to bring them down to Winnipeg to the horticultural show, but they did the disappearing act after being picked for that purpose. However, I consider them the best and believe Underwood will likely prove quality early fruit I have raised as yet, to be worthy of extensive planting in favored districts or between houses in the towns of Manitoba. It is an upright tree in form.

In conclusion, I wish to mention Hansen's Champa cherry. It is a small tree, large in stature for a sand cherry, which has a cherry-sized fruit, early, and black with a long pit. It is quite prolific. This brings me to the end of all I think necessary, at present, for this paper, although others here might suggest varieties I have not mentioned; if so, let us discuss them and compare experiences.

While I have predicted the possibility of prunes and raisins for Manitoba, it might be received with derision by some. Yet I call attention to a recent newspaper with a cut of a strange looking motor vehicle which the occupants drove in a Toronto street in 1906 at 12 miles per hour and were arrested for speeding. Look at the automobile of today and the airplane, and then think horticulturally in the light of the works of our foremost plant breeders and see if you can vision each household with its own raisin and prune tree.

Perennial Onions

"I have been growing perenial onions for three years or rather they have been growing themselves since 1921, as I only seeded them in August, 1921.

"They grow from year to year from the roots or small portions of bulbs that may be left in the ground. They come up in the spring as soon as the ground is thawed out and as soon as the ground is dry they are fit to use as green onions, thus being ready long before green onions grown from sets.

"I sell the green onions in Regina to stores and restaurants, and last spring realized over $200 from half an acre. They are a good proposition for market gardeners or for anyone wanting green onions early for their own table.

"About six weeks after they are first ready, they become tough and are not therefore desirable unless one wishes to have a patch handy for turkeys, as they eat them readily. I also find the tops good for young chickens."—C. S. R., Sask.

Buttrum U.F.M. again heads the list with the largest membership in the province so far reported to Central office this year. Their secretary, A. J. Lamb, has forwarded cheque for $141 as membership dues which exceeds last year's membership by 27. Buttrum had the largest membership in the whole province last year. This local saved to its members last year, through co-operative buying of many commodities, the sum of $900.



You Can Grow Your Own Plums

Everyone knows that wild plums will grow in abundance on the prairies, but very few know that hundreds of farmers in Western Canada are now growing most luscious cultivated plums. Why not you? Wouldn't you like to go out into your garden and pick plums right from the tree? It can be done. The varieties offered below are very hardy and do well in Western Canada.

OPATA PLUM—This is a cross of the native sand cherry and Burbank's gold plum. It has been grown successfully in Western Canada for nine years. Dark purplish fruit, with small pit and firm, sweet, greenish flesh. Ripens early in August.

SAPA PLUM—Companion to the Opata. It is a cross between the native sand cherry and the Sultan, a red flesh Japanese plum. The fruit has dark red flesh, a small pit. It ripens a week or 10 days later than the Opata.

Both the Sapa and Opata are splendid for eating raw and are excellent for preserving. They should fruit the year after planting and should increase their yield year by year.

Save Money By Ordering Them With Your Subscription

The price of these fruit trees is very low, in fact much lower than they are to be had elsewhere. We only accept orders for them when accompanied by a subscription to The Guide. Send us $1.00 for a one-year subscription and $1.70 more for the two plum trees—$2.70 in all; or send $2.00 for a three-year subscription to The Guide and $1.20 more for the two plum trees—$3.20 in all. **Note the saving by taking the three-year subscription.** The trees will be sent postage prepaid at the right time for planting.

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It is particularly worth your while now, while early fall offerings are being made.

Economics and Agriculture

Continued from Page 7

that their wheat surplus of say, 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels a year, could be sold in the markets of the world at world prices, and that once this exportable surplus was out of the way the price would be raised to the domestic consumer in the United States to a point that would give the wheat farmer a price that bore some fair relation to the cost of things he had to buy. Such a plan might conceivably be worked for a while in the United States, where seven-eighths of the wheat produced by that country is consumed at home. It might work until the United States consumer protested against the price of his food. But it obviously cannot work for Canada, where six-eighths of our wheat is surplus wheat, and two-eighths consumed at home.

Pools Cannot Fix Wheat Prices

There has been a good deal of talk, in connection with the pool, of securing increased prices by making the world consumer pay a higher price. I am bound to say that I think this is largely illusory. If, for the sake of argument, the price of wheat at Liverpool, by any action of the Canadian farmer, could be advanced 25 cents a bushel and held there, what would be the result? A tremendous stimulus in production of wheat in countries like Russia and India, and, indeed, a stimulus to production in Western Canada itself. It is, I think, a question beyond dispute, that when price fixing is attempted in any commodity or in any place, it can only succeed if those who are fixing the price can control the production, and it is quite clear to me that neither in Western Canada, the United States, nor anywhere else in the world, can pools that are created for the marketing of wheat or anything else control or limit its production.

Must Decrease Production Costs

Wherein, then, does the remedy lie? I submit it lies mainly in studying the field of production costs and in seeing where it is possible to reduce these costs, and I submit to you that in that respect every person in this province, whether he is a farmer, a business man, or a professional man, has a vital and continuing interest. We have been going around in a vicious circle and we are getting a bit dizzy from the effects of it. In what direction does the remedy lie? Well, it seems to me that if farmers can practice more co-operation they can undoubtedly effect very considerable saving. In speaking to an implement manufacturer recently I said to him, "If farmers were in a position to pay you cash, or part cash and the balance in 30 or 60 days, for your goods, and they could be shipped direct to the local point of distribution where the farmer uses them, what saving could be effected in the price?" He told me he thought at least 40 per cent. I think his statement is probably well within the mark. What applies in the matter of implements applies in many of the other things as well.

2. Labor costs—and I say this again without any suggestion of criticism of labor—must come down before agriculture can recover its prosperity. And by this I mean not the labor alone that works on the farm, but the labor that is applied in the production of the thousand and one things necessary for production on the farm.

3. Not only farmers, but business men, must practice the highest economy and efficiency in carrying on their business operations. The country cannot afford to support the drones of industry. Monopolies, where they exist, must be broken, if necessary by the power of the state.

Long-Term Rural Credits

4. I would say a sound system of long-term rural credits is essential for the agricultural industry. Now, in saying this I frankly admit that there are thousands of farmers, as there have been thousands of business men who in the past have not used wisely the credit facilities they have had. But what applies to the farmer in this respect applies to the business man. The farmer, in this respect, is in precisely the same

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position as the business firm that borrows money over a long period of years in order to immediately place it in a more effective position to carry on its business. The same is true with the farmer, and a long-term credit at as reasonable a rate of interest as can be provided, if wisely used, will enble him to equip his farm with buildings and with stock, and immediately increase its producing value. There should, however, be a clear understanding on the part of all concerned as to the purpose and the use of the credit that is given.

Tariff Must Come Down

5. There must be tariff reduction on the necessaries of life. I am convinced that this is one direction in which substantial reduction in the cost of things necessary on the farm can be secured. No matter what nonsense may be talked to the contrary, the protective tariff is no use to the Canadian farmer. By the very force of circumstances he is compelled to sell his produce in the markets of the world in competition with the world. He should not be placed under the handicap of buying practically everything he requires in a highly protected market. Our policy for 40 years in Canada has been devised to create and encourage the development of manufacturing industries. Let us give some attention now to the creation and fostering and development of the agricultural industry of the Dominion, which, after all, whether you judge by the number of people engaged in it, by the amount of wealth produced, freight contributed for our railways, or exports to foreign countries, is the greatest and most important industry in this whole Dominion.

Better Farm Management

6. I think I may add another item, and it would be better farm management. There is no business today that calls for more or better brains for its success than does farming. It is a simple thing to learn to be a carpenter, or a painter, or a coaldigger, or a stonemason. It is an extremely difficult thing to learn to be a first-class farmer, because the first-class farmer not only must study markets, study what his farm will best produce and how he can produce it most economically, but he has to learn to be a financier, he has to learn how to use credit and when to use it. He has to study weather conditions and soil conditions, what class of livestock he can produce most profitably, and whether his cows are wealth-producers or merely boarders on his farm.

Farmer is Self-Contained

7. Furthermore, there must be a more general recognition on the part of all people in the country that our national success is bound up largely with the success of our agriculture. In the final struggle for existence a farmer is in the best position. If he has a bit of ground and he is driven to it, he can manage to keep body and soul together pretty independent of the rest of the world. The man in the city is more dependent on the farmer than the farmer is on the man in the city, because if the worst comes to the worst the farmer can live pretty well self-contained, and if present conditions continue in relation to the prices he receives for what he sells against what he buys he is going to continue to live more self-contained.

Need More Immigration

I have already taken up too much time. In respect to the economics of transportation I merely wish to say that agriculture today is one of the largest factors in contributing freight to our railways, that from the very nature of it the freight that rises out of agriculture, both in what the farmer sells and what he buys, is bulky and heavy, as I have already stated. If agriculture can be made prosperous and more business can be contributed to our railways as a result of that prosperity, rates could be reduced, which would directly benefit the whole business community.

I think, too, that we need more immigration to this country, and we should open our doors to anyone who has a good character, who is honest and is willing to work. There is plenty of room in Canada for workers. If we can increase our population we can reduce the cost of our public services, and, I think, with benefit all around to all classes of our people.

While agriculture and business generally is having a difficult time at the moment, I am not pessimistic for the future. We have one of the finest countries in the world. We have a sturdy and virile people who do not succumb easily to difficulties, and if we have wise laws, wisely administered, if we can find and continue the conditions whereby everyone can get an honest reward for his honest labor, where everyone stands on an equal footing in this respect, I have every confidence in the future of our province and our Dominion.

All those men who served with the Imperial Forces during the late war and who are entitled to Canadian War Service Gratuity, should apply for same at once to the Dominion Secretary, Imperial Veterans in Canada, 700 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, as all applications close March 31, 1924.

This applies only to those men who were resident in Canada on August 4, 1914, who served with the Imperial Forces during the late war, and who returned again to Canada on or before April 1, 1923.

A Health Secret

It is frequently claimed by physicians that nine-tenths of all human ills may be traced to neglect to keep the bowels regular and the liver and kidneys active.

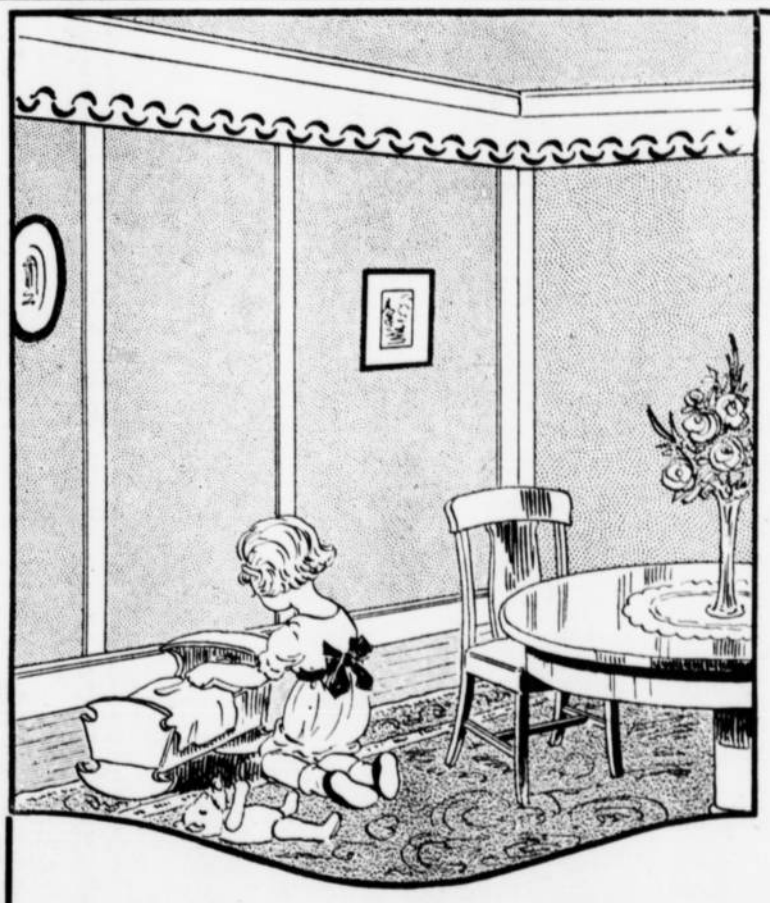
The result is an accumulation of poisons in the system which cause pains and aches and give rise to such dreaded diseases as appendicitis, Bright's disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.

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CHURCH'S HOT or COLD WATER Alabastine

Pools in the United States

Continued from Page 9

Wheat Growers Associated, and sold its wheat through that agency.

The Second Year

"During the 1922 pool the Oregon Association handled 2,500,000 bushels. The decrease from 1921 was directly attributed to the fact that the Oregon crop of that season was only 60 per cent. of normal. Figures on outside sales compiled during this period were not as complete as those of the previous year, but as near as could be ascertained the average non-member, in all parts of the state, averaged about two cents per bushel less than the grower who pooled his wheat. In some localities, particularly in those where the truest co-operative spirit prevailed, and the association's proportion of members was greatest, it was found that the non-member received considerably more for the same grade and quality of wheat than did the non-member in some other locality where the movement was not so strong. This, of course, caused some dissatisfaction, as it was intended to, among the membership of the Oregon growers. The average returns at Portland by the association for this pool was $1.22, and the total expense was 8½ cents due to the lesser volume.

More Members: Less Bushelage

"To date the membership has been increased to something over 3,200, and thus far 3,500,000 bushels have been received in the 1923 pool, but delivery of from perhaps 250,000 to 500,000 bushels is still anticipated. The total bushelage for this pool, it will be seen, will probably be less than that of 1921, notwithstanding the fact that the membership has been materially increased. This can be easily explained, however, as follows: In the first place the crop for the state was below that of 1921; second, the Williamette Valley district, comprising many thousands of acres of rich soil not at all adapted to the growing of a good quality of wheat, due to climatic conditions, but nevertheless used extensively for this purpose during the clamor for more wheat during the war, has returned to more profitable crops; third, due to the financial conditions of the three years just past, a large number of farmers, both members and non-members, found themselves so involved that in a great number of instances it became necessary for them to leave the farms they were renting, or to have the farms they owned taken away from them. In numerous cases it has been found that some of the country banks which held crop or chattel mortgages would not permit a member to deliver his wheat to the association upon threat of foreclosure. It is estimated that the three causes just mentioned caused a decrease of approximately 2,000,000 bushels to the 1923 pool.

Expenses Reduced

"As the 1923 pool does not close until May 31, 1924, it would be difficult to state at this time what the average price would be, or how it will compare with the outside average. We can, however, without any hesitancy, state that the expense per bushel for this pool will be noticeably below that of either the 1921 or 1922 pool.

"We believe that all members who have been under no financial pressure have delivered their wheat and the association has not, as yet, found it necessary to instigate legal proceedings to force any delivery.

"With the exception of a few isolated cases where some member signed a membership agreement with the erroneous idea that a co-operative marketing association would prove a panacea for all economical conditions affecting the present prices of wheat, we believe we can, without any exaggeration, say that the membership of the Oregon Co-operative Grain Growers is solidly behind the movement, and as well satisfied with the showing their association has made as can possibly be expected with the rather limited volume it has been handling."

Has Helped All Wheat Growers

An opinion on the Oregon wheat pool and indeed on pools in general is expressed by a specialist in marketing, C. J. Hurd, organization and markets branch of Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, who writes:

"It has been my pleasure as well as duty to sit in at the meetings of the board of directors of the Oregon Grain Growers' Association, and for this reason I am somewhat familiar with their business, and while I feel confident that the Grain Growers' Association, through their pooling system of marketing, have been of material service to the grain growers through correcting of the abuses in the marketing service, the benefits have been general and have benefited the man outside of the organization to the same extent as those in the association and the members in the association have had to bear the entire burden. This has resulted in a great deal of dissatisfaction among the members of the association, and the general impression is that any association having a limited number of growers can be of very small service and does not affect to any extent the general price received for wheat. My personal impression is that the pooling system, theoretically is correct, but to be effective it must have almost absolute control of the commodity."

Prospects Are Good

Drives are at present being conducted in several states for membership in the several state wheat pools, and in connection with the situation in Indiana, T. L. Wheeler, editor of The Indiana Farmer's Guide, published at Huntingdon, Indiana, writes:

"At the present time we are endeavoring to organize the wheat growers of Indiana for co-operative marketing and the prospects look very good for the organization to be put across successfully.

"On March 12, a drive will be made for signatures to the five-year contract, and if 40 per cent. of the 1923 wheat acreage of the state is signed by May 24, this year, contracts will become effective. If insufficient signatures are received they will not. The tobacco growers' organization has been operating very successfully, and it is thought by those who are behind the present wheat campaign that the wheat growers can use the same methods.

"In Indiana the farm bureau is backing the marketing movement. Our wool pool has been very successful."

One afternoon a stranger debarked from a train at a hustling town in the West, and headed up the street. Finally he met a man who looked like a native.

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident of this town?"

"Yes, sir," was the ready rejoinder of the other. "I have been here something like fifty years. What can I do for you."

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," responded the stranger. "Have you one here?"

"Well," said the native, reflectively, "We think we have, but we can't prove it on him."

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The Big Muskeg

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXVI

The Trap

BOB Payne, the lawyer, found himself in a quandary as he walked from his office toward the Clayton jail. He could not make up his mind whether his client, Will Carruthers, was innocent or guilty, and that was a position in which he did not often find himself.

Either Carruthers was one of the coolest and most deliberate murderers that had ever lived, or he was the victim of an extraordinarily well-woven conspiracy.

The former was the popular view. The groups that formed at the noon hour on Clayton's main street were unanimous in that belief, and, because Joe Bostock had been a universal favorite, the cry for a quick trial and speedy retribution was unanimous.

Only one man stood out against this expressed opinion. That was Jim Betts. But Jim was a cross-grained, queer character, and the very fact of his opposition only served to confirm the judgment of the few waverers.

Whether Wilton was innocent or guilty, Bob Payne meant to fight to the last. It was his first big case, and it had attracted attention throughout the province. Besides, Payne had taken a liking to Carruthers, and he was resolved to free him. That, of course, presumed his own belief in his client's innocence. But Payne had set his mind that way in the face of the evidence, and his mind was the trained servant of his will.

The most damning thing in Payne's eyes was the fact that Wilton had once come to him with the purpose of weaving just such a web about Phayre.

He found his client seated in his cell, scribbling upon pieces of paper covered with diagrams, just as he had found him on the occasion of his previous visit. Wilton rose and they shook hands.

"That isn't connected with your case, Carruthers?" asked the lawyer, looking at the papers, his curiosity aroused.

"No," answered Wilton. "It's just some plans of mine." Then, seeing that Payne was evidently interested, "I'm trying to work out a route for an extension of the Missatibi."

Wilton's stock took a sudden tumble in Payne's estimation. Wilton was overdoing it. No man could feel as cool as that with a charge of murder hanging over his head.

Suddenly Wilton swept the papers to the floor. "It's all I've got to do, Payne!" he cried. "It's all that I can do to keep me from thinking! It's all that holds me back from going mad, with the memory of that night, and Molly—and Miss McDonald burned to death! You knew that we were once engaged to be married?"

Wilton's stock ran up again and reached a higher point than ever before. If Payne had graded his faith on a thermometer, it would have hovered above the line: "Certainly innocent."

He put his hand on Wilton's shoulder. "I understand," he said. "But she may not be dead. Remember that nothing—no remains were found under the ruins."

"She was there. I saw her, Payne. And now—she's gone. There isn't a chance she could have escaped. Where would she have gone if she had, except back to the store? That blaze would have destroyed all traces. The place was a furnace."

"You escaped," said the lawyer. "How could you if she couldn't?"

Wilton clenched his fists. "That's what's driving me mad," he answered. "How? I don't know, Payne. The only possible thing that I can think of is that, while half-conscious, I automatically fought my way out of the camp and left her and the old man to die in the fire."

"I don't believe that, Carruthers. It isn't possible."

"Why isn't it possible?"

"Because psychologists will tell you that when a man is half conscious or delirious the real man comes uppermost. If you were that sort of man, and could control your cowardice by will-power—then, when the will had ceased to ride the body, yes, you might have done it. But there isn't a yellow streak in your nature."

And this was a great deal for the lawyer to have vouched for. He was surprised afterward when he remembered that he had said that. Perhaps his real opinion had come uppermost in him.

He sat down. "Let's go over the facts together" he said. "There's going to be a fight. You realize that? Not that you won't win out. Of course you will. But when popular passions are stirred—when a newspaper campaign has practically prejudged the case—it's apt to be reflected in the minds of the jury. I've thought of asking for a change of venue. But—I'm frank, Carruthers—the feeling is widespread, and Clayton is the town where your enemies have the least influence. I think we'll fight them here."

"I'll fight it out here," answered Wilton.

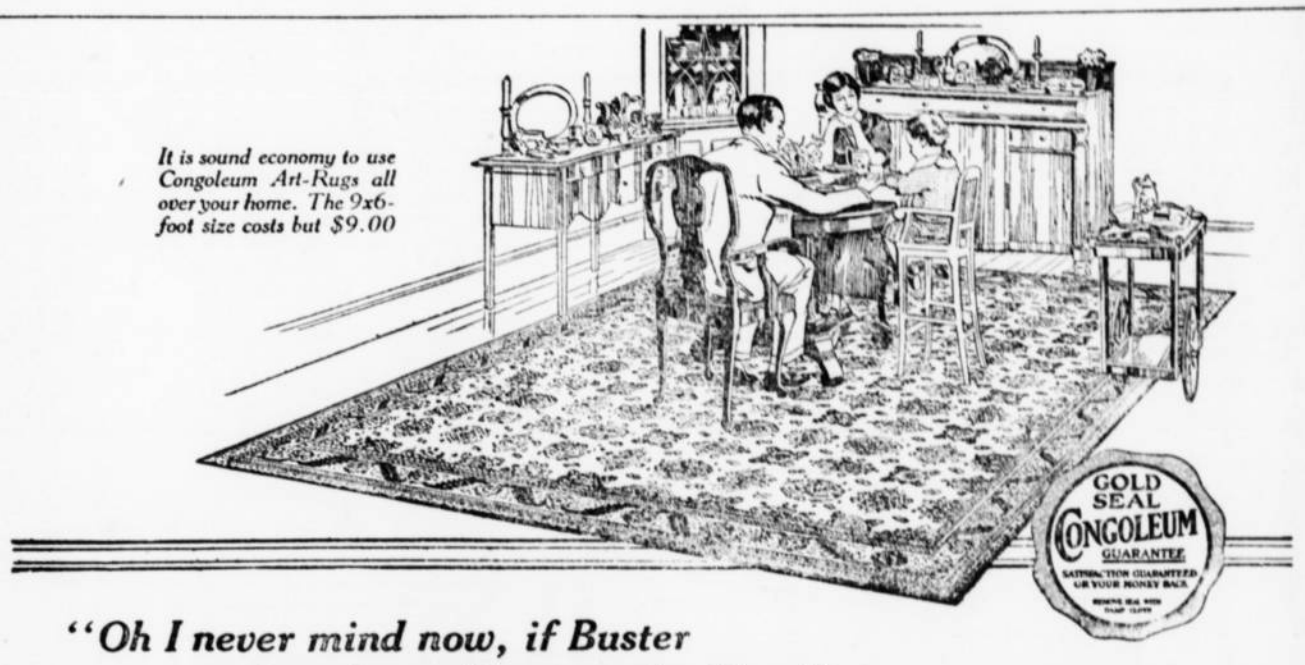
"Well, now, we've got to meet the points they'll raise. First of all, it's no good laying emphasis on the fact that you were Joe Bostock's friend for years. That's what the prosecution is playing on.

"You want me to take the line that the whole conspiracy was trumped up by Bowyer and Phayre. Well, we've got to make sure of our ground before we can take it. We're on the defensive, Carruthers. And sometimes it's better to hold a strong position than to stake all upon a rash assault. There are just two things to consider: what can we prove against them, and what can they prove against us?

"There's no evidence whatever against Bowyer. I haven't the shadow of a doubt that he was at the back of the conspiracy to destroy your trestling and burn your camp, and play havoc with the Missatibi in general. And no doubt he wanted to find out what was in your safe. Those cheques may have been forged by interested parties and put there. But it doesn't link up with Joe Bostock's death as the facts against you do link up with it. He had no motive. Do you see?"

Wilton listened and nodded. "Go on," he said.

"Your luck has been infernal. If it could be proved that Bowyer hired those men to kidnap Miss McDonald and her father—though it wouldn't help directly—it would create a prejudice in the minds of the jury. We could bring that in as evidence. It would discredit Bowyer. It would force him into the witness-box and give us an opportunity. If those men—if Miss



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''I wouldn't hope for much.''

''He'll be scared to death. He can be made to speak.''

''You don't consider that he may be a star witness for the prosecution, Carruthers? He's got his neck to save. And, if your implication of Phayre is the correct one, you remember that Phayre is a director in the Clayton Hospital, and donated a large sum of money to it. Three weeks in a private room there offer opportunities.''

''You do believe that Phayre is implicated?'' cried Wilton.

''I do, Carruthers. I'll be frank with you. I didn't at first. But I'm convinced that either Phayre or Bowyer was privy to Joe Bostock's murder. I believe it was an accident, and that they're playing on it to get you convicted.

''That's what we can prove against them, and it amounts to nothing. Now what can they prove against us? You were Joe Bostock's friend. You knew all his affairs. You were his executor. For some reason or other Joe Bostock raised a loan of a large sum on five hundred Missatibi shares—probably to cover some other investment, and knowing that he could meet it when the time came. There's nothing abnormal or unusual about that.

''The money disappeared. No trace of it was to be found, and the presumption is that it went to certain Mexican centres that are now cut off from communication with the world owing to revolution. But—cheques aggregating four hundred thousand dollars signed by Joe Bostock and made out in your favor are found in your safe. It is claimed that you presented them; that they passed through the bank in the normal way, and that they went back to you at the time you signed the monthly statement as his executor. The bank's books have been examined by order of court and found correct. As you frequently handled large sums of money for Mr. Bostock during his absence, this excited no suspicion at the time.

''You are presumed to have cashed those cheques. Two days later you went into the bush with Mr. Bostock. He died at your side. Do you see the implication, as a juryman would see it?''

''And you believe I forged those cheques?''

''I do not,'' said Payne emphatically. ''But—I'll be frank—I couldn't see—''

''Then it was Phayre.''

''Phayre or Clark. The cashier, Bramwell, is only a boy. He's beyond suspicion. But Clark has a first-rate record. He was twelve years with the Regina branch of the Western National. We haven't been able to trace anything to his discredit. Still, there's not the least doubt Phayre and Bowyer fixed up this scheme to get control of the Missatibi and ruin you, at the best. Joe Bostock's death fitted in only too well with their purposes. But how those cheques got into your safe, Carruthers—''

''Chambers placed them there, of course. I went over the papers immediately I discovered that the safe was open, but the cheques were the last thing I should have thought of looking at. I thought they were after the blueprints of the townships.''

''Then Chambers must also have abstracted the cheques showing how Joe Bostock expended that five hundred thousand, and left those in their place. It's a diabolical contrivance, and I'm afraid we can't hope to make much impression with such a story on a jury, Carruthers. We'll have to approach the matter from an altogether different angle. Are you positive that you closed the safe?''

''I am absolutely sure, because I always tried it after closing, and made sure that the combination was not set.''

''It couldn't be opened without the combination?''

''Impossible. Of course, I'm not saying what mightn't be done by a master-craftsman—''

''But Chambers wasn't a burglar. He was an engineer, and always had been. He was a skilled one, too. He could do better by his profession than by burglary. That's the heaviest item in the prosecution's bill, Carruthers. It establishes a strong motive. That's what I mean when I say that we're on the defensive. It's no use ringing the changes on Bowyer's enmity or his desire to get the Missatibi. We can't prove anything on him, and he's in danger of proving much on you. The thing we have to do is to clear up this forgery situation.''

He hesitated. ''Carruthers, I'll be frank with you,'' he said. ''There's another motive almost as strong. It's Mrs. Bostock.''

Wilton started; and then, realizing the infernal nature of the trap, he laughed grimly.

''She went to live at Big Muskeg—in an isolated cottage near your own—right after her husband's death. A damning thing in the eyes of men of the world, as all jurymen pride themselves on being. If we could show her interest was in the line, and not in you—that you weren't fond of each other before Joe Bostock died—''

''She was like a sister to me for Joe's sake,'' said Wilton.

''Which is the last—the very last suggestion that I would put before a jury,'' answered Payne.

Wilton had another visitor that day. It was Jim Betts, who had somehow obtained a permit to see him, and appeared outside the bars, accompanied by the warder.

''Will,'' he said, huskily, ''we're going to get you out of here. I told you them two snakes would be found at the bottom of the brushwood. I believe in ye, boy! That ain't much, maybe, but I want ye to know it.''

Wilton was deeply moved. ''Thank you, Jim,'' he said warmly.

''And listen, boy! Ye remember how ye came to me about meeting that note when it falls due? I told ye I couldn't help ye. Well, boy, I was lying. I told ye ye'd best make terms with Phayre. If ye'd done that—well, I'd have kept my money. But ye didn't. Ye had the guts to go ahead and fight a battle that gave ye no more chance than a mouse in cat's claws. And then I knew ye couldn't fail, and that my money'd be safer with you than in the best gilt edged bonds that was ever put out.

''I was trying ye, Will, and ye've made good; and I want to say''—the old man's voice almost failed him—''I want to say the money's yours to meet that note when it falls due, and I—I want ye to know this when ye're in trouble, and not when ye're out of it and all the world's slapping ye on the back and cheering ye, and—and—damn it, I'm going to get ye out of here a free man, or my name ain't Betts!''

CHAPTER XXVII

Confession

When Wilton was arrested Kitty had been stunned by the news. She had made frantic attempts to see him, but without success. Then she had gone to Payne and begged him to take charge of the defence, offering to do all in her power, irrespective of expense, because of Wilton's friendship with Joe.

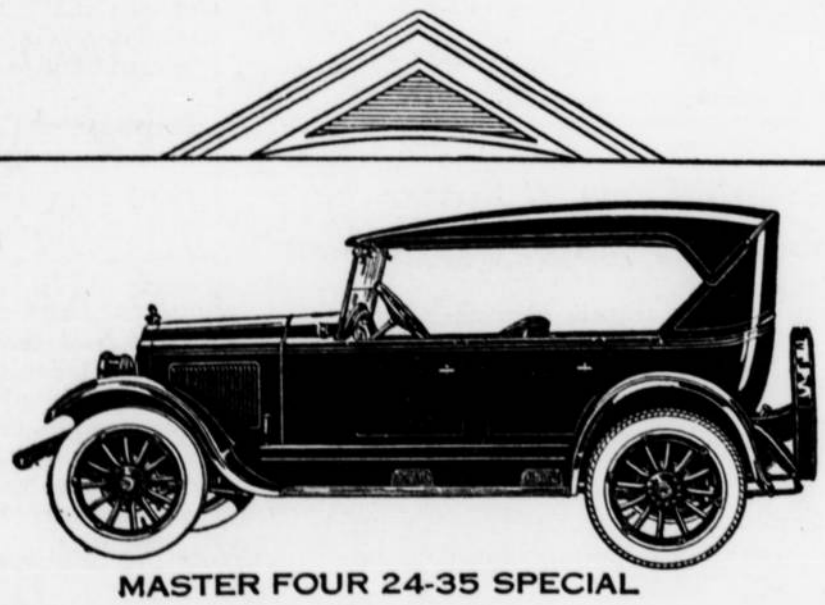
Payne, who, in common with every one, had believed in Wilton's guilt when the facts were skillfully given out through Bowyer's agency, had been moved by her faith in the accused man. This had given him his first doubts. He had thought Kitty was actuated only by her own faith in Wilton; it was not until later that he began to suspect a warmer motive.

For days Kitty remained at home prostrated. She knew on what the charge was built, and the consciousness that Wilton's freedom could only be purchased by her confession caused her an agony of shame and fear. Yet she would have purchased Wilton's freedom even at the cost of that humiliation, had she not known that she must inevitably lose him. Instinctively she realized that treachery was the one sin that he would never condone.

And the news of the death of Molly and her father was a further horror. What might not have happened in the camp during those hours before the fire? Perhaps worse things than the awful death that followed. For days she was ill in bed, a prey to every torment of the soul.

At last, when she could bear it no longer, she resolved to go to see Bowyer. Abhorrent though the journey was, it seemed to her to offer the only possible remedy. She left secretly, at an early hour one morning, and reached Cold Junction a little before noon.

At the same hour Bowyer was seated



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in the office of his house there. Facing him across the desk was Clark, the manager of the bank of New North Manitoba at Clayton.

"Why d'you come to me?" jeered Bowyer, trying to fight down his burning rage. "Why don't you go to Phayre?"

"I never go to the little men," said Clark suavely. "Not when there's bigger ones handy."

"I'm not going to take you up on your preposterous story," Bowyer stormed. "I won't answer it. Nor will I deny it. You won't get 'yes' or 'no' out of me. Let's say you've rendered special and confidential services to the bank this past year and you want a bonus. How'll that do?"

"Call it what you like," said Clark. "But get me straight, Mr. Bowyer. I didn't tackle that job to be fobbed off with a paltry two hundred dollars. I know what it was worth to you and I want a proper price for it."

Bowyer, who knew how to handle men, made him no offer, but, picking up his cheque-book, wrote out a cheque for a thousand dollars. He blotted it and handed it to Clark, who looked at it and smiled. Bowyer had not gauged Clark.

"I may as well tell you," said Clark. "I'm not bargaining. I'm going to bleed you just what you're willing to stand. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds, which I'll specify, and fifty thousand in cash."

Bowyer went white. Clark had gauged his limit exactly. The two men eyed each other in silence for a few seconds. Then Bowyer capitulated.

"Your talents are wasted here," he said. "I'll take you up on that, and I'll be able to employ you to better advantage after the first of the year. You're not afraid of a cheque?"

"Not in the least," said Clark. "I'll have that list of bonds for you a little later. I'm waiting to see how Pequonsets Consolidated move. Thank you!"

He took the cheque and sauntered out of the house. When he was gone Bowyer gave way to one of his mad rages. He called up Phayre and damned him. He stamped up and down the office; and in the middle of it his man announced Kitty.

When she came in he was smiling and admirably under control. He offered her a chair and looked in admiration at her blue eyes and clear skin. In the past Bowyer had been afraid of Kitty; now that he had her in his power he scented a new pursuit.

"Well, Mrs. Bostock, I guess this isn't social," he said. "Last time we parted you were quite vexed with me."

Kitty put her hands to her eyes and broke down. "I can't bear it," she sobbed. "It's too awful! I've been ill for days, and—I had to come to you. It's Wilton and Molly. If you had any hand in that poor child's death, may God forgive you, Tom Bowyer!"

Bowyer winced. In his joy at having escaped before the police arrived upon the scene, he had managed to smother his conscience tolerably well, especially when he reflected that Molly had herself started the fire. Besides, it was Hackett who had taken alarm and pulled him from the room when he might have saved her.

"Make yourself easy," he said sullenly. "I hadn't any hand in it. I don't know what happened, but I guess she didn't go to the camp against her will, Mrs. Bostock," he leered. "Maybe she'd taken a fancy to Lee Chambers. I saw something of that sort in the wind, and so I hadn't started to carry out our plan."

"Our plan!" gasped Kitty.

"The one that we agreed on, to keep her away from Will Carruthers," said Bowyer venomously.

He expected an outburst, but Kitty was beyond that now. "You know that I've come about Will," she said, in a choking voice. "I don't know what to do. Nobody but you can help me. What shall I do?"

Bowyer pretended to reflect. "I don't quite see what you can do, Mrs. Bostock," he answered. "I don't believe he's guilty—"

"Of course, he isn't guilty!"

"I've always said he isn't. But he'll have to take his verdict from the jury. They won't convict unless they're pretty dead sure. If they do, it'll be on good evidence. What is there we can do?"

Kitty looked at him in consternation. "The safe!" she gasped. "That's what—"

"But that has nothing to do with Joe's death, Mrs. Bostock."

She sprang to her feet, confronting him with dramatic indignation. "You know that it has everything!" she cried. "You're playing with me and torturing me. Do you suppose I don't know what they're saying about him—that he forged Joe's name to those cheques and murdered him to prevent discovery? Do you suppose I don't know that, when I gave you the combination, just to help Will, that you put those cheques there? Let me tell the truth on the witness-stand!" she pleaded, standing before him with clasped hands, and the tears raining down her cheeks.

"Tell the truth? You must be mad!" he shouted.

"If the jury knew that, they'd acquit him. It could be arranged. I'd say I gave the combination to Lee Chambers—"

Again Bowyer began to be afraid of Kitty; but this time it was her stupidity he feared. For he understood her at last: a woman's heart, a schemer's brain, and a child's mind and experience—that was Kitty Bostock.

And he saw that this was the occasion to let loose one of his habituated rages. He seized her hands in his, one in each, and twisted them until she screamed with the pain.

"Let's understand each other, Kitty Bostock!" he hissed, in a furious voice. "I'll take up your proposition and show you what it means. Listen! First, you'll break your solemn covenant with me. Dishonest, you think? The sort that's made between people every day. I've played fair with you. And you'll play fair with me, or you'll lose your fortune—every penny of it. That's first.

"Second, so surely as you go into the witness-box with such a story I'll say you lie. I'll say he was your lover. I'll say that he killed Joe at your instigation because you wanted to be rid of him. I'll say that you went to Big Muskeg and lived there, almost next door to him. I'll bring forward a workman who saw you two together, kissing on the swamp one evening. You thought that little scene wasn't overheard and noticed, did you? I'll swear it's a concocted story made up by you to free your paramour. What sort of figure do you think you'll cut in the witness-box then, Kitty Bostock?"

Bowyer had calculated rightly. Upon a woman like Kitty, petted and spoiled from birth, the astounding fact of physical violence comes as a stunning shock that breaks down the soul's resistance. It is only on repetition that the action comes.

And Bowyer calculated rightly again. He dropped her hands and stood looking at her as one who has suffered wounding in the house of a friend.

"Kitty Bostock," he said, gently. "I promise you that he shall be freed. I have the means, the influence, the power. I didn't guess that suspicion of Joe's death would fall on him. I know he didn't murder Joe. Keep your head,

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and all shall be well. I swear it. Do you believe me?''

She looked at him as if he had hypnotized her. ''Yes, I believe you,'' she answered.

''So surely as you speak one word, he'll hang. Keep quiet, and he shall be saved. Promise me you'll say nothing!''

''Oh, I'll say nothing,'' wailed Kitty, wringing her hands. ''I promise you. I see. Yes, I understand now.''

And she went out of the house with her head low, dubious, and yet with the sure conviction that Bowyer could save Wilton. Bowyer could save him, but nobody else could do so. She would trust him, because there was nobody else to trust.

When she had gone, Bowyer sank back in a chair and wiped his forehead. He had had two blows that day, and, notwithstanding his habitual poise, he felt the solid ground trembling beneath him.

He had been sure Kitty would come to him, and he had been sure he could make her see what he had made her see. But he had never guessed Kitty was such a fool—or had so much heart and conscience, which, in his opinion, came to about the same thing.

Between the house and the station Kitty grew conscious of an old man walking beside her, trying to speak to her. Absorbed in her thoughts, she did not know how long he had been there. Suddenly she realized that this was Jim Betts.

She shrank back aghast, looking at him with eyes wide with fear. Jim nodded and smiled.

''It's all right; don't be afeared of me, Mrs. Bostock,'' he said. ''You're mighty worried about Will, ain't you now? I guess we all are.''

''And you've been to see Tom Bowyer, to ask him to help you and Will? That snake won't help you, child. It ain't his nature. Will didn't murder Joe, nor steal his money, neither; but things look mighty black for him, and he's in a bad way. Won't you go to Mr. Payne and tell him what you know?''

''What do you mean?'' cried Kitty, shrilly. ''I don't know anything, except that Will's innocent.''

''Tell Mr. Payne that, Mrs. Bostock,'' persisted Jim.

''He knows it. What is there for me to tell? You're trying to trap me—all of you.''

''No, Mrs. Bostock, we ain't trying to trap you,'' said Jim doggedly. ''We're trying to save Will. Don't you suppose we're better friends to Will than Tom Bowyer is?''

They had reached the station. The train for Clayton was waiting. Jim followed Kitty into the compartment and took his seat beside her. Presently they were off, grinding out the miles across the dreary, snowbound waste. Kitty sat silent beside Jim, who watched her face in quiet eagerness.

She was trying to find some guidance, and her mind was all awhirl. Could she trust Bowyer? Could anyone help her? Why had Jim Betts found her in Cold Junction and followed her? Why was he persecuting her?

''Jest think, Mrs. Bostock, what would Joe have done if he'd known Will was in trouble?'' pleaded Betts. ''Would he have gone to Tom Bowyer to ask him to save him?''

Suddenly Kitty broke down in tears. ''I don't know what to do,'' she sobbed. ''I'll do anything—anything for Wilton. But I don't know how to do it.''

''You said I was trying to trap you, Mrs. Bostock. Then there must be something to trap. You'd know something about all this if anybody did. Tell me. I won't tell nobody. I'll let Will go to the gallows rather than tell, unless you let me.''

She blanched and turned a glance of terror upon him. ''He'll be acquitted!'' she cried. ''It's absurd! Nobody'll believe such an accusation.''

''No, Mrs. Bostock, he'll be convicted sure, unless we can get to the bottom of it all,'' said Jim.

''Tom Bowyer swore he'd save him if—if—''

''If—?'' questioned Jim.

''If I keep silent. But I'll speak. I will. I never trusted him. Mr. Bowyer told me I couldn't hold the line, and I wanted to save the money to help Will. He promised that when the smash came he'd take the shares off my hands at par, if I'd give him the combination of the safe, so that he could find out about the plans. I gave it to him. The safe was mine—and I was trying to help Will. And I told Tom Bowyer the secret of the wheat lands, so that he'd know he wasn't losing anything by buying my shares.''

She let her head fall against Jim's shoulder, sobbing uncontrollably. Jim laid his rough hand on her hair.

''There, child, I guess you feel better now, don't you!'' he said. ''You didn't understand the wrong that you were doing. That's the way wrong's generally done. And now we'll go to Mr. Payne and fix things up for Will.''

(To be continued next week.)

Mother!

Child's Best Laxative is "California Fig Syrup"



Hurry Mother! Even a fretful, peevish child loves the pleasant taste of ''California Fig Syrup'' and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for genuine ''California Fig Syrup'' which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say ''California'' or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

Can You Sleep All Night?

Or Must You Get Up Frequently By Reason of Bladder Trouble?



If so I would like to send you a sample of my Home Treatment so you can give it a trial. I want you to know how quickly it relieves the irritation in the bladder and stops the getting up nights to urinate every hour or two which is very wearing and a source of endless annoyance. If you are looking for quick relief fill out the coupon below, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 55 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and a free trial will be sent you by mail

COUPON

This coupon is good for a trial treatment of McWETHY'S HOME TREATMENT. Fill out your name and address on dotted lines, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 55 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and the sample treatment will at once be sent you by mail

Name .....

Street or R.F.D. .....

City ..... Province .....

The Countrywoman

To Extend Franchise

NEWS dispatches tell us that on February 29, a bill was introduced for its second reading in the British House of Commons which intends to extend the franchise to all women of 21 years and over. This included the franchise for both parliamentary and local elections. It will be remembered that in the British Isles only women above the age of 30 years of age can vote. It has been estimated that should the new bill become law that 5,000,000 more voters will be added to the lists. This will mean, then, that there will be more women voters than men in Great Britain, as there will be a total of 12,000,000 women of voting age compared with 10,000,000 men voters.

The measure was introduced by W. M. Adamson, Labor, and supported by Miss Dorothy Jewson, also Labor, but it is a private members' bill. English women writers commenting on it point out that it has no chance of becoming law unless it is adopted as a government bill. It will have to pass its third reading and then have to be approved by the House of Lords.

Because of the date the bill was brought in for its second reading it was immediately christened "the leap year bill."

Saskatchewan to Take Vote

The Saskatchewan legislature has given second reading to a bill which provides for a plebiscite on the liquor question. The vote will in all probability be taken this year, but the exact date has not yet been decided.

During the discussion of the bill Hon. J. A. Cross, attorney-general, traced the history of the vote of the people of Saskatchewan on the liquor question since the early days of the North-west Territories. He claimed that the liquor question was one of the most difficult questions with which provincial governments had to deal. Speaking of the necessity of getting an expression of the opinion of the people, Mr. Cross said: "The thought of even a possibility of the government having to enter into the sale of intoxicating liquor in any form is not a pleasant one. I am, however, firmly convinced that because of the great divergence of opinion among our people on the question, it is advisable to furnish them an opportunity of expression of their wishes through the ballot."

Mr. Dunning pointed out that Saskatchewan had profited by the lessons learned by the vote on sale of liquor in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and it had decided to take a plebiscite rather than a referendum. "By using the plebiscite," he said, "we are on safe constitutional ground. The people will express their views. The legislature will know what that view is, but upon the legislature will rest the responsibility of any legislative enactment which follows."

A number of questions will be asked on the ballot which will be used for the vote. In this way those wishing to maintain the present prohibition laws will be given full opportunity to express those views, as will also those who desire to see a system of sale of liquor introduced again in the province.

The people of Saskatchewan have had good opportunity to profit by the lessons learned from the votes taken during the past twelve months in Manitoba and Alberta. Those who believe in prohibition and believe that it can be made to work if given a proper trial, will need to take their task seriously, and during the next few months put on an educational campaign.

The Meat Pie Mystery

One day a reader enquired whether we had ever heard of poisoning from meat pies when no hole was made in the crust. Other people told us the same thing so we felt many more readers would like to know what the hole in the crust had to do with the mystery.

In the first place the opening is made to allow steam to escape and thus prevent sogginess of the crust. It also serves the purpose of hastening the cooling of the pie. This is a distinct advantage if it is not to be eaten at once for if meat, chicken, or fish is covered by a crust with no hole and is allowed to stand in a warm place for a few hours there is a chance of its spoiling.

Of course it does not always "go bad," but if there happens to be a stray bacterium in the filling it has an excellent opportunity in the warm, moist food to reproduce itself by the million. The most important point in making meat pies is to be sure the filling is perfectly fresh. Very often left-overs are used and unless boiled for ten minutes before covering with a crust, the temperature in the centre may not be high enough to kill any organisms present. A hole in the top permits heat to enter more readily, but even then it is doubtful whether it would be sufficient to render the filling safe. Pre-cooking of meat solves the problem more effectively than a hole in the crust.

A favorite dish for picnics is often a meat pie, but it may fall into disrepute if care is not taken to make it the same day and to cool it as rapidly as possible. During hot weather there is always a greater chance of meat-spoilage than in other seasons so it is necessary to handle meats with extra care. Even in March frozen foods need watching. At the first sign of softening the meats, fowl and fish should be used, or canned at once, because freezing and thawing more than once favors the growth of harmful bacteria.

The reason why people have had trouble with meat pies is that organisms present in the filling were not killed before or during baking. Slow cooling favored their multiplication and the consequent production of poisons. Allowing a meat pie to stand for a couple of days in hot weather is also risky. If the filling is pre-cooked before covering with a crust, the hole is a matter of lesser importance.

Leap Year

History tells us that the astronomers of the days of Julius Caesar, in 46 B.C., settled the solar year at 365 days and six hours. These hours were set aside, and at the end of the four years an extra day was added to the month of February. We call the year having the extra day—leap year.

It is more difficult to trace the origin of the story that during leap year women should have the right to woo and not to be wooed. We find that Scotland as far back as 1288 enacted a law which said: "for ilk yeare known as lepe yeare, ilk mayden of both highe or lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes, albeit he refuses to take hir to be his lawful wife he shall be mulcted in ye sum ane poundis or less, as his estait may be; except he can make it appear that he is betrothit ane ither woman he then shall be free." A few years later a like law was passed in France, and in the 15th century, the custom was legalized in Genoa and Florence.

It is fairly evident that, at least among English-speaking people, neither women nor men have taken the custom seriously. It thrives stronger in story and anecdote, largely because of the element of humor in it, than it does in actual practice. Certainly the state coffers have never profited to any extent by the amounts paid in fines by the men who have refused such offers. Even in fiction, which is a fairly close reflection of social customs, authors have been wary of allowing women to propose. The modern-day, independent woman is as loath as the ancient-day, clinging-vine type of woman to deprive a man of his old, old privilege of seeking a lady's favor and of winning her hand.

A Farm Woman Makes a Tidy Sum

"Everybody said, 'Oh, turkeys are so much trouble they don't pay,' so I was afraid to tackle turkey raising and stuck to the chickens, ducks and geese last year," said Mrs. John Patton, of Baie St. Paul, to me.

"A neighbor asked me to sell her a setting of duck eggs. As it was late and I was through setting duck eggs I gave her ten eggs. In return she sent me six turkey eggs. Although I had little faith in the outcome, I thought I might as well set the eggs and see what would come of it; so set them I did and every one hatched out. Five of the turkeys lived but two were killed and that fall I had three turkeys, nice birds too, two hens and a gobbler. The gobbler I exchanged with a neighbor, so had my stock for the next year and was all ready to go into the turkey business.

"Over 60 turkeys were hatched out the next year, and the only ones that did not live were killed when they crossed the main roads into the fields beyond by passing cars. How I babied those young turkeys, and what a lot of time it took, but they grew so fast I was surprised. The eggs were set under hens and just as soon as the turkeys were hatched they were taken away and put into a basket back of the stove where they stayed without feed for the first 36 hours. Then I fed them a little fine grit with breadcrumbs and some water. From then on, until they were six weeks old, I fed them various articles—for the first two weeks hard-boiled egg, chopped shell and all with a generous sprinkle of pepper. All winter I save up the dry bread and put it into bags. This bread was soaked in milk, then squeezed out and given to the young turkeys after the egg was stopped. After a while I added a few chopped onion tops, then a little chop to the bread, finally when the bread was all used the turkeys were getting all chop.

"At first I fed them just a little at one time and four times a day, reducing the number of feedings gradually until at last they were fed twice a day when they were able to roam in the fields. I believe one reason the turkeys were always so healthy was that I put about a tablespoonful of Epsom Salts in their

Points of View

By Charlotte M. Conover

There's a woman in our village, and she is wondrous wise,
She bakes the most delicious cakes, not to mention pies.
She knows all about her neighbors—every ache, and pain, and sin—
But on the problems of the day her fund of thoughts is thin.
To her baking and her knitting and her gossip still she sticks,
She says, "Oh, don't ask me, my dear—you see, that's politics."

There's a woman in our village, and she is wondrous wise,
She writes club papers by the yard, and even versifies.
She knows about the Ten Best Books—is sure that Culture pays—
But she's blank upon the problems of our troublous modern days.
To her social work, and literature, and poetry she sticks,
She says, "It's quite too low-brow to be versed in politics."

There's a maiden in our village, and she is wondrous wise.
She knows the proper use to make of sparkling maiden eyes.
Her cheeks and lips are landscaped, and her hair is always curled,
And she's never caught discussing solemn problems of the world.
To her flirting and her make-up and her "permanent" she sticks,
She says, "The men won't love you if you talk of politics."

And then there is another one, a woman we admire—
To tell her virtues and her charms two stanzas will require.
She "housekeeps" with the best of them and cooks to beat the band,
And it doesn't take her all the day, because her work is planned.
She loves her children quite a bit (they're cunning little chicks),
And makes that love the basis for her love of politics.

She also writes club papers, and she's cultured through and through.
She knows she's quite good-looking and rejoices in it too.
She even uses rouge sometimes—to tell the awful truth—
But you can't fool her on politics—she knows the game, forsooth.
To her children, and her country, and religion still she sticks,
She says, "Why, can't you see it?—they're the heart of politics."

—The Woman Citizen

Let the "CLARK" Kitchens help you.

A fine food for boys

CLARK'S BEANS



"Canada Approved" on every tin

12-24

W. CLARK Limited MONTREAL

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

No canvassing or soliciting. Pleasant work for those who are artistically inclined. We show you how and guarantee you work at home.

Full particulars free. Write today.

UNITED VIEW STUDIOS
NORTHWEST BLDG. VANCOUVER B.C.

CLOTH REMNANTS



We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths, also men's shirt lengths, also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully returned if not entirely satisfactory. Price $1.00, postpaid.

GEORGE GRATTAN, Mfg. Agent
NEW GLASGOW, QUEBEC

12 Gladiolus Bulbs
Free With Your Subscription

The Gladiolus is growing in popularity more than any other annual flower grown in our gardens. Its beauty is difficult to describe. Upon its tall graceful spikes from 10 to 18 beautiful flowers are held aloft from three to five feet in the air. The flowers come into bloom sometimes one by one and sometimes several at once in the hot days of August and the early part of September. With a few gladiolus bulbs planted throughout May you can have a series of blooms for six or eight weeks in the late summer and fall.



A LOVELY GLADIOLUS

YOU CAN EASILY GROW THEM

The Gladiolus is one of the easiest flowers to grow. Wherever potatoes will grow Gladiolus will grow. A rich soil, good cultivation and watering will improve the bloom, but they will stand a lot of neglect. The bulbs are set four inches apart each way and four inches deep, so that little room is required. We believe that the Gladiolus will give more general delight in the garden than any other flower.

GIVEN FREE WITH YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION

We are giving 12 Gladiolus bulbs absolutely free with a three-year subscription to The Guide at our regular rate of $2.00, or are sent for a one-year subscription at $1.00 plus 35 cents—$1.35 in all. New or renewal subscriptions are accepted on this offer. Renewals extended from present expiry date. The bulbs will be forwarded early in May.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Big results at little cost.—Use Guide Classified Ads.

PUZZLE FIND HIS MOTHER



First Four Prizes each a **Wrist Watch**

50 Prizes of each a **Fountain Pen**

1,000 OTHER PRIZES

If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark his mother with an X and send it to us at once and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFAST SPECIALTY CO
Desk 6 Waterford, Ont.

93 Pc. School Outfit Given



24 prizes — 93 separate pieces ALL GIVEN for selling only 50 packets of Gold Medal, Government-tested "Guaranteed-to-Grow" Garden Seeds at 10c a packet. SEND NO MONEY—we trust you.

THE GOLD MEDAL PEOPLE LIMITED
Dept. GG.4, 545 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

GIRL'S STYLISH **RAIN CAPE FREE**



Made of rain and wind-proof rubberized cloth, rich blue shade. Ages up to 14. GIVEN for selling only 50 packets, or sizes for girls over 14 for selling only 60 packets of Gold Medal, Government-tested, "Guaranteed-to-Grow" Garden Seeds at 10c a packet. SEND NO MONEY—we trust you.

THE GOLD MEDAL PEOPLE LIMITED
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drinking water every two weeks, that is a tablespoonful to a pail of water.

After the first few months I let them go and they ran in the grain fields and ate grasshoppers. I could almost see them grow and when November came I sold them all to people who were passing and saw the flock. I got good prices for them all, too, averaging around $2.50 apiece, and I sold 50. So you see I had plenty of spending money just from the turkeys alone, and will spend it for something for the house and have some left over besides. I believe that turkeys take a little more attention than other poultry but they bring better returns too, and I am going to raise a large flock of them every year."—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Experiences with Radio

Continued from Page 11

With a radio on the farm the long winter evenings pass quickly, pleasantly and profitably. One can get the daily stock and grain markets, also the principal news items of the day. A turn of the dial gives him farm lectures, opera or jazz, and on Sundays a church service.—F. E. Howe, Rosser, Man.

Connected With Lighting Plant

We live in the country, 14 miles from town, and consider radio one of the finest conveniences a farmer can have. We have a single-wire aerial 350 feet long and 50 feet high, running 175 feet, and then at right angles 175 feet. The usual aerial in this part of the country is about 150 feet long, single wire, and the stage regenerative, although in the town of Deloraine there are some 15 sets, mostly home-made, two-stage regenerative. The uses of radio here are many. Church services we receive each Sunday—fine for the country here where we have no church during the winter months. We value getting the market report and grain prices from C.K.Y. (Winnipeg) very much. We have three head sets and a Magno loud speaker, which is very useful at times when there are several here to listen on special occasions, such as Mr. Sapiro's lecture. We have our outfit connected direct to three cells of our Delco light, with switches to change off to other three cells at intervals. Of course, everybody can't do this, but it can easily be done where one has a lighting outfit. The current used by using direct from a lighting system is insignificant.—Howard Holden, Deloraine, Man.

A More Expensive Set

I am using a Westinghouse R.C. set, which, in my opinion, is about the best. I use a U.V. 200 detector tube, with two 201A amplifier tubes. As I have a loud speaker I use 90 volts on the plates of the amplifier tubes, but when using ear-phones I use 45 volts, as 90 volts is a little too noisy. The aerial which I am using is 100 feet long, and about 40 feet high. For a ground I have a piece of pipe driven into the moist earth in the cellar. Roughly judging I would say that this outfit would cost around the vicinity of $200.

I am able to hear from coast to coast, or, in better words, all the high-power stations in America, of which some of the most important are Winnipeg, Vancouver, Regina, Minneapolis, Davenport, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, Detroit, Dallas, and many other stations too numerous to mention.

In conclusion I would like to say that a home without a radio is missing a great deal of fun and money, as the market reports, as well as music and educational talks, are broadcasted daily.—B. M. Bain, Grosse Isle, Man.

EAGLE MOTOR STYLE



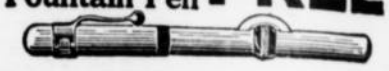
Write to-day for our big **FREE CATALOGUE** showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

MOTOR CYCLES
MOTOR ATTACHMENTS

Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us **at wholesale prices.**

T. W. BOYD & SON
27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

Self-Filling Fountain Pen FREE



This is a wonderful chance to win a Self-filling Fountain Pen exactly like the picture. Just send to us for THREE DOLLARS' worth of our Easter and Assorted Cards and Garden Seeds, and sell them among your friends and neighbors at 10 cents a package, and when they are sold, send in the money to us, and we will at once send you this lovely pen. Get started early.

BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F31, TORONTO

GIVEN-THIS FINE WATCH



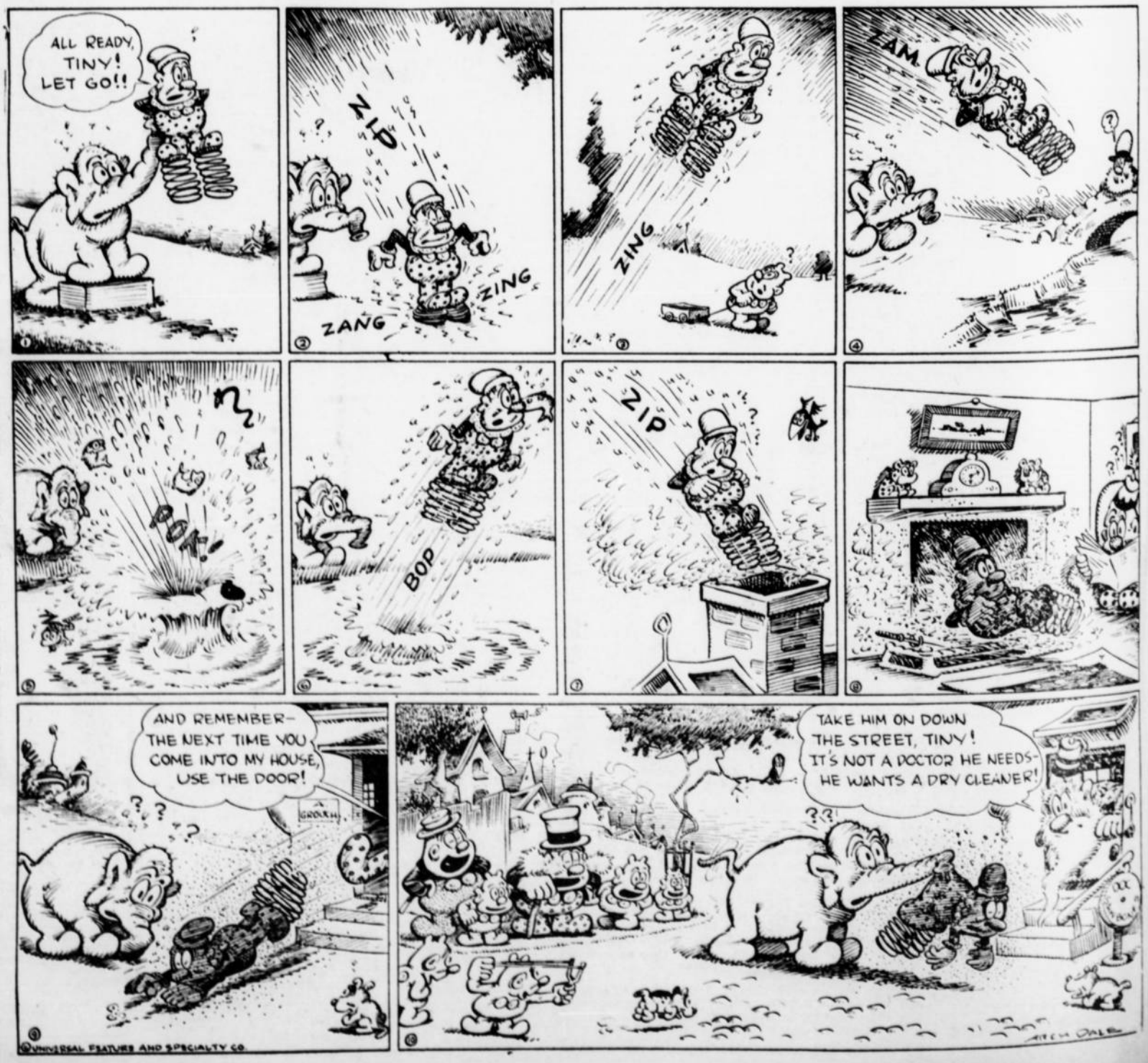
Guaranteed for one year, stem wind and set, handsomely engraved, polished nickel case. A splendid timekeeper. GIVEN for selling only 45 packets of Gold Medal, Government-tested, "Guaranteed-to-Grow" Garden Seeds at 10c a packet. SEND NO MONEY—we trust you.

THE GOLD MEDAL PEOPLE LIMITED
Dept. GG.1, 545 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

Guide Classified Advertisers are boosters —Why?

NICK NUTT'S LATEST INVENTION

Nicky Nutt invented an automobile bumper. He thought it was a great invention. He tried it on Tiny, the elephant. He wrecked his car and landed on his nose in the middle of the street and then Flannelfeet put him in jail. Afterwards Doc Sawbones invited Nicky to have dinner with him, and they talked and talked. Nicholas went back home and once again could be heard the merry tap, tap, tap of his hammer as he tinkered away in his shop. Nicholas had been reading of the wonderful seven league boots of the giant and he thought it would be very fine to own just such boots. Nicky could not buy them at the store so he decided to make his own. On Tuesday Nicholas had finished. He went to the top of a high hill. He told Tiny to bounce him up and down and when everything was ready, Nicholas yelled, "Let go!" Tiny let loose. Nicholas struck the ground with great force, then up in the air he sailed—straight as an arrow. Tiny looked on in astonishment, and a little old Grandpa Doo Dad stood on the approach to the bridge and wondered what would happen to Nicky. He did not have long to wait. Nicholas landed in the river and disappeared. Quick as a flash, up came Nicky with a big fish hanging on to his nose. Up, up, up he went and almost before he knew what had happened he was just above a big, smoking chimney and again coming down. The next thing Nicholas knew he was scrambling out of Mr. Grouch's fireplace, covered with soot. Mr. Grouch was not at all polite to Nicholas and not very gently threw him out into the street. There stood Tiny and when he saw how dreadful Nicky looked, he was almost ready to cry. Tiny caught Nicky by the seat of his trousers and rushed to Doc Sawbones' office. Doc Sawbones told Tiny to take him to a dry-cleaning shop and after they had cleaned him up, bring him back and he would patch him up with arnica and plasters.



Alberta's Budget

The budget was laid before the Alberta legislature by Hon. R. G. Reid, provincial treasurer, on March 18. Mr. Reid referred to the international prizes won by Alberta wheat and oats and estimated the value of agricultural products of the province in 1923 at $217,538,828, almost 50 per cent. greater than the value of similar products in 1922.

Economies Effected

Speaking of the total economies effected by the government during the year, Mr. Reid enumerated the following savings by departments: Civil government, $23,133; legislation, $3,193; justice, $33,680; public works, $31,201; education, $79,535; agriculture, $16,649; public health, $52,252; railways branch, $4,099; general administration, $116,223; municipal affairs, $11,868; and miscellaneous, $75,176.

The total revenue on income account for the fiscal year 1923 was $10,419,146, and the total expenditure $10,990,830.

Deficit Expected

It was impossible to balance the budget for 1924, Mr. Reid said. There will be a deficiency of $659,008, according to the present estimate.

Speaking of charges of extravagance levelled against the government, the speaker said: "When public records of expenditures are open to all who care to examine them, it seems rather crude that charges of extravagance should be made when the facts show reduction of controllable expenditure."

Previous governments were attacked by the speaker with the statement that had it not been for expenditures by them the supplementary and other revenue taxes might have been done away with at the present time.

In conclusion, he said: "Therefore, I would say to the people of this province, hold on with courage; the future has great things in store for you."

Saskatchewan's Budget

Premier Dunning, in presenting his eighth budget in the legislature, on March 14, told the House he had no intention of proposing any new taxation. Mr. Dunning declared he was not greatly worried by a cash deficit of $316,173.56 on the year's operations, because it was more than covered by live and overdue debts owing to the government.

Most of the $1,607,996 outstanding on February 29 from the public revenue tax was good, and there was also $298,000 outstanding on the wilds lands tax, also amply secured, while on the old supplementary tax (now abolished) there was $271,000 outstanding, but that perhaps was not so well secured. Succession duties and other items mentioned, after making allowances for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to $2,347,000 due to the treasury.

Regarding the fiscal year ending April 30, 1924, he declared he had high hopes of coming out without a deficit. A disturbing factor in the present economic situation was the decrease in the aggregate revenue received by the farmers of the province from the 1923 crop, as compared with the preceding year.

The Farmers' Income

"We estimate," said Premier Dunning, "that the farmers in 1923 sold 210,000,000 bushels of wheat at an average of 65 cents a bushel, or a total value of $136,500,000. It is estimated also that the farmers sold 30,000,000 bushels of oats at 35 cents a bushel, total value, $7,500,000; 6,000,000 bushels of barley at 35 cents a bushel, $2,100,000; 3,000,000 bushels of flax at $1.75, $5,250,000; 4,000,000 bushels of rye at 45 cents a bushel, $1,800,000; dairy production, $3,500,000; wool clip, $157,750; game and furs, $2,000,000; poultry and products, $4,750,000; live-stock, $8,000,000.

"Thus we have the total value of what might be called the farmers' exports from the farm, the money which came to the farmer as a result of operations in Saskatchewan in 1923, of $171,537,750, compared with $232,524,300 in 1922.

"Therefore the farmers' net income from the sale of all produce is $60,000,000 lower in 1923 than in 1922."

While admitting these figures were not encouraging, he said, if, as he believed, they were on the upgrade, it must be because the farmers had produced very much more cheaply and cut more closely to the bone than in previous years. He believed they were in a slightly better position as a people on information received from municipalities regarding the payment of taxes and reduction of liabilities and general taxes with bankers and representatives of financial houses.

Economy Practiced

"The whole controllable expenditures of this government in 1921-22 totalled $6,330,473," he said. "In 1922-23 long before the economy cry was heard in the land, our controllable expenditure was reduced to $5,496,000, a reduction in one year in that class of expenditure of $844,748. I am dealing now with revenue expenditure, not capital expenditure. That is a reduction in one year of 13 per cent. in controllable expenditure of the government.

"Pursuing that phase of the matter still further there is a further estimated reduction of controllable expenditure in the current year from $5,496,000 to $5,171,000. In the estimates which are now before the House for the next fiscal year controllable expenditure is down still further to $5,003,000.

The Public Debt

In conneciton with the public debt, Premier Dunning said: "Our gross public debt as at February 29, including everything, temporary obligations as well, amounted to $56,157,040.40, or per capita $67.77.

"In order to look at the matter fairly one needs to deduct from that figure that portion of the public debt created for utilities that carry their own public debt charges. By doing that we find that $27,249,000 of our public debt falls into this class leaving a net debt which the people of the province are responsible for in relation to utilities or institutions on which interest has to be paid of $28,907,000, or per capita $34.88."

My Plans for 1924

Under this title the March 5 issue of The Guide published a collection of twelve short letters from successful farmers, believing that their collective opinion would be about as good a guide in the shaping of farm policy for the coming summer as it was possible to find. The following letter was not included at that time because of its length, but judged by the results Mr. Austin has obtained, his opinion deserves equal place with the previously published twelve:

"It will be difficult for me to outline all the determining factors which go to make up the policy I intend to follow the coming year in carrying on my farming operations in a paragraph or two. However, here is my story. Immediately following the slump in 1920 it became quite clear to me, if I were to remain on the land and retain any of the fruits of many years toil for the dawn of a new day, it was up to me to solve two difficult problems, that is, efficient economy in better farming, and a more practical method in financing that farming.

Some Fundamental Changes

"During the previous dry years necessity compelled me to resort to dry farming methods, as suggested in Prof. Bracken's book on that subject. Summerfallowing at least one-third of my acreage in that experiment, I found the cost of producing a real good crop was greatly reduced. I still felt the need of a further cut in the cost of labor. To do this, was obliged to modify my ambitions, which had become insatiable during the war on account of high prices paid for wheat, and was beginning to want to raise all the wheat produced in Western Canada, also to give up the idea of being a walking boss on my farm.

"So it was a fortunate turn in my affairs on the day I once more hooked up a four-horse team and went after summerfallow—on that day began my real summerfallowing, it being necessary very often to go over this fallow nine times in an honest desire to keep it black. Consequently, have been able to produce a better, bigger and surer crop of wheat than I formerly did on my entire acreage, and besides being able to prepare for that crop during the summer months when I could be more deliberate and thorough in my work.

"Following the wheat on fallow we seed oats, barley and grass feed. Before seeding this last is cultivated in the fall for weed seeds and plowed early in May, and worked down and cultivated again for weeds last week in May and sown. Found rushing seeding of oats and feed is expensive and too far ahead of the expected arrival of moisture, and the plant is somewhat in the same position as a runted pig. All coarse grains are fed on the farm to horses, cattle, hogs, etc. My aim is to keep on the farm only such stock as will consume an average year's crop. Never buy additional stock to dissipate a bumper yield. Any surplus over an average yield should be carried over to the day you will surely need it.

Breeding Herd

"Under no circumstances will I consider the disposal of my breeding stock. While the shortage of feed is the determining motive on the part of many farmers in disposing foundation animals, it has influenced me to take the opposite direction, especially when I consider the value of the surplus carry over and the experience of that carry over from the 1920 big crop in Alberta. Many farmers, on account of high prices paid for grain earlier in the year, sold their brood sows; having sold there was no need for a carry over, consequently, no income to take care of the summer months' expenses. My carry over in feed for that year was large, and I was able to market enough hogs each year, 1921 and 1922, to practically take care of my operating expenses during the summer months. Had I followed up the other policy the bank would have been my only refuge.

"At the close of 1921 after religiously following out the spirit of my resolutions, I was very much surprised to be able to square my accounts, and had the satisfaction of thinking I could make it; at the end of 1922 I still made a better showing, better than any of the war years. My friends said I was lucky. Continuing the same policy of 1921-22 this year we are able to operate without borrowing, all our expenses having been paid, and the bulk of our crop yet to be marketed. You will pardon me in saying we were never in better shape to weather a storm, and I can truly say the problem was solved entirely on my farm in Alberta.

"It is not ridiculous for us to attempt to overcome a loss in any one year by doubling production for the next. If present methods of financing, with the prices we pay for our commodities, will not function, doubling production only creates a worse situation. Farmers everywhere are resorting to such practices. What are the results? Over-production, making it easy for the exploiter to set his own figure. We will never bring down the price of our boots and shoes until we can control our desire to buy them. That's our problem. Shall we solve it by our own resourcefulness, as we did in those pioneer days. We can do it if we try, and the trying will be both gratifying and interesting.—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly, Alta."

Get Your Ticket NOW

1st Prize
$55,555
(£12,000)

2nd Prize
$13,888
(£3,000)

3rd Prize
$4,555
(£1,000)

and 2,000 other cash prizes from prize fund of $138,888 (£30,000) donated by Bovril Limited.

FOR THE

Veterans' Associations' Bovril Poster Competition which closes 31st MARCH, 1924, and while helping the Veterans you may

WIN A FORTUNE

Competitors' arrangements of the Posters must reach London, England (address given on ticket-folder, postage 4c) on or before 30th April, 1924.

Send your donations with coupon properly filled out to any one of the following:

Veterans' Association of Great Britain, 2725 Park Ave., Montreal.
Great War Veterans' Association, Citizen Building, Ottawa.
Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, 121 Bishop Street, Montreal.
Imperial Veterans in Canada, 700 Main Street, Winnipeg.
Tuberculous Veterans' Association, Room 47, Citizen Building, Ottawa.

CLOSES MARCH 31, 1924

I enclose a donation of $.....

Please send me.....Ticket-Folders for Bovril Poster Competition. One Ticket-Folder will be sent for every $1.20 given.

Name in full.....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

Address .....

.....

Make Cheques and Money Orders to Veterans' Association, Bovril Poster Competition.

2-324

Danish Co-ops. Strike New Record

Whatever fates overtake co-operators in other countries, Danish co-operators continue to forge ahead to new high achievements. While most other European countries have been floundering about in a sea of fluctuating currencies, political indecision, and general industrial dyspepsia, Denmark has enjoyed relatively stable conditions during 1923. As a result, the business done by her co-operatives showed a marked increase in money value. In 1922 the total trade of all the Danish co-operatives was about $225,000,000; in 1923 it increased to $250,000,000.

With the exception of the consumers' co-operatives and several very small enterprises, most of the societies recorded large increases in the turnover of goods, too. Agricultural productive and selling co-operatives increased their turnover by 22 per cent., and agricultural supply societies by 2 per cent., while the Wholesale Society of Danish Distributive Societies cut its inventories and reduced business from $31,000,000 to $22,000,000.

The balance sheet of the Danish co-operative movement gives a vivid picture, says the All-American Co-operative Commission, of the variety of co-operative enterprises and the resourceful ingenuity of co-operators. Denmark has co-operative farms, co-operative cement factories, manure societies, feeding stuffs co-operatives, cattle export societies, egg export societies, and farmers' co-operative banks. In the Danish cities there are co-operative grocery and dairy stores, butcher shops, banks, insurance societies, co-operative pension funds, and even a co-operative sanatorium. Denmark is busily laying the foundations of a genuine co-operative commonwealth.

By arrangements made by Hon. Geo. Hoadley, minister of agriculture, a trial shipment of cows and steers will be made in the near future to Japan, for the purpose of testing out the possibilities of a market for Alberta's livestock in that country. It is also the purpose of the department to send with the shipment a qualified investigator who will look into the possibilities of a market for all of Alberta's farm products.

The Dairyman's League, a farmers' co-operative organization in New York state, handled $82,000,000 worth of products last year. It was organized in 1920.

Makes a Family Supply of Cough Remedy

Really Better Than Ready-Made Cough Syrups, and Saves About $2.00 Easily and Quickly Prepared.

If you combined the curative properties of every known "ready-made" cough remedy, you probably could not get as much real curative power as there is in this simple home-made cough syrup, which is easily prepared in a few minutes.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with syrup, using either plain granulated sugar syrup, clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, as desired. The result is 16 ounces of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made and saves easily $2.00. Tastes pleasant and never spoils.

This Pinex and Syrup preparation gets right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the phlegm, stops the nasty throat tickle and heals the sore, irritated membranes so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough and for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness and bronchial asthma, there is nothing better.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations to break up severe coughs.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.



The Rocky Mountain Goat

Written and Illustrated for The Grain Growers' Guide

By Dan McCowan

OF the seven large herbivorous game animals native to the Canadian Rockies, the white goat is by far the most abundant. Ranging from the Yukon to southern British Columbia, and from the Pacific Coast to the Alberta foothills, this, the one species of wild goat found in North America, has an extremely wide distribution.

A clumsy looking creature with heavy body, humped at the shoulders, with long ungainly head and having a doleful facial expression, the Rocky Mountain goat is perhaps the least graceful of all our native wild animals. Indeed it is hard to believe that this grotesque looking beast is closely related to the agile and graceful chamois of the European Alps.

A full-grown male goat stands from 36 to 40 inches high at the shoulder, and when in good condition weighs 300 pounds. The females are considerably smaller than the males. Both sexes are provided with horns, these being from six to ten inches long, slightly curved and having dagger sharp points. The legs of the goat are strong and well adapted for climbing in precipitous places. The lower foreleg is very short, a provision which enables the creature to surmount the rough rocks of his habitat with comparative ease and to descend the steep declivities with an unusual degree of confidence. The hoofs, so shaped that the open end of the V is in the direction that the animal travels, are harder than those of any other hoofed animal. Despite incessant grinding against gritty shale and marly limestone rock, the hoofs of the goat show but little sign of wear.

Resident at high altitudes during the greater part of the year these hardy animals must be well clad. Nature, ever provident, has given them warm coats of fine dense wool in which they are amply protected from the frigid weather prevailing during the winter months. The coat is entirely white in color, and gives to the Rocky Mountain goat the distinction of being the only all-white ruminant or cud-chewer in the world.

A great many people have difficulty in distinguishing between Rocky Mountain goats and the ewe of the Bighorn sheep. Only a few weeks ago an eminent British general, writing an account of his travels in Western Canada, mentions "the Rocky Mountain sheep with their long white beards." The Rocky Mountain sheep is neither white nor bearded, but has a brown hair coat very similar to that of the various species of deer, while the goat has a white wool coat resembling the fleece of a tame sheep.

During the greater part of the year goats may be seen in bands numbering approximately from 12 to 20 animals. The kids, born in early summer, delight to frisk and gambol among the flowers which grow so profusely on the high alpine meadows. If molested or disturbed the nannies escort their little ones to the comparative safety afforded by rocky heights and lead them across perilous places in a manner that is truly amazing. If a rock-step proves too high for the kid to surmount, the anxious mother with her head and horns assists the little one over the obstacle.

When angry, the Rocky Mountain goat presents an appearance that is at once heroic and ludicrous. Pacing backwards and forwards with head lowered and with all the muscles of the body stiff and tense, this white-whiskered fighter apears to be "up on his toes." All the creatures of the wilderness have a profound respect for the fighting ability of the wild goat, and dread the thrust of his rapier horns. Many an Indian hunter has carried to his grave the mark of injuries inflicted by a wounded goat.

The sure-footedness of the mountain goat has for long been proverbial. Watching a small group of these Blondins of the Rockies as they negotiate a particularly difficult rock-face, one is impressed not so much by their daring, as by their extreme caution. Seldom do they hurry when on a dizzy ledge and rarely do they make a misstep or a slip. The walking gait of the goat resembles that of the black bear. When forced into a run they progress in a rheumatic canter. One occasionally hears of goats venturing along narrow shelves of rock and there being trapped owing to the trail ending abruptly. Such tales are only fit to be classed with that of the porcupine shooting his quills, or the beaver using his tail as a trowel. A goat, feeding along a narrow projecting shelf of rock, and finding further progress barred, is not at all worried or flustered in its predicament. Standing erect on his hind legs, and with his fore feet against the high rock wall he carefully turns, and then dropping on all fours retraces his steps along the narrow ledge.

The Rocky Mountain goat lives chiefly upon lichens, mosses and such lowly forms of vegetations as are to be found above the timber line. It is surprising indeed that this large animal is able, not only to exist, but also to thrive on the scant fare found in such high altitudes. At times they may be seen out on the fan-shaped talus slopes, turning over flat stones in search of a tender lichen or a juicy root of moss. Seldom, however, do they venture far from the sure refuge which the steep rocks afford them.

The grizzly bear has a world-wide reputation for being hard to kill. Yet the wild goat of the Rockies has a much more tenacious hold on life than even the giant silver tip. With several bullets in vital parts of his body, and perhaps with one leg broken, a tough old billy will limp along a wind-swept ridge and stagger across a rock ravine in an attempt to reach a place remote and safe from his enemies.

Goats are not intensively hunted in Canada. The head is not esteemed as a trophy; the flesh is dry, musky, and for the most part unpalatable. The skin furnishes a nice robe or rug, while the hide produces leather of fair quality. A coat, a shirt or a pair of moccasins fashioned from such material proves very serviceable. In Alberta from 50 to 60 goats fall to the rifles of big game hunters each year; a trifling number compared with the enormous herd which ranges on the eastern slope of the Rockies.

The well known Goat Mountain at Banff, is a favorite haunt of the white-coated creatures. On the high mountains surrounding Field, goats are present in large numbers. In bygone days, when the red man hunted in the hills around Lake Louise, they named a little rock-bound tarn the "Goat's Looking Glass," as many of these animals were to be found feeding by its shores. This well-known lake in the clouds is now known as Lake Agnes.

The white goat has but few enemies amongst the animals native to his mountain home. A prowling grizzly bear may catch an unwary individual, but all other carnivores are afraid of this sharp-horned hill dweller. When a sheep is near to death it descends to the shelter of the wooded valley and there ends its days. The wild goat dies on the wind-swept cloud-kissed summit where he has lived his life. His existence is bounded within a period of fifteen years.

At this season of the year fierce tempests sweep across the mountain slopes driving the snow in a blinding, choking whirl of stinging drift. Between the oft-recurring gales the frost king's lance is keen. Under such conditions one might imagine the wild goat descending to the comparative calm and shelter of lower altitudes. Scorning the gale and the fury of tempest, spurning the stab of bitter frost, the white goat of the Canadian Rockies is content to remain on the upland solitudes of his beloved hills.

Women! Dye It New For 15c

Skirts	Kimonos	Draperies
Waists	Dresses	Ginghams
Coats	Sweaters	Stockings

Diamond Dyes

Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with "Diamond Dyes" even if you have never dyed before. Druggists have all colors. Directions in each package.

Sheep produced on limestone soils shear a better quality of wool than the same breed of animal on any other class of soil. The arable lands of Western Canada are nearly all underlaid with limestone. Western Canada needs more sheep.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

speech from the throne. With an expected further betterment in Canadian National finances next year of approximately $15,000,000, it is evident that more reductions in taxation will be made at the next session of parliament.

In five departments only are increases in the estimates shown. These increases include $108,000 for superannuation; $165,584 for subsidies to provinces; $81,800 for customs and inland revenue; $433,741 for trade and commerce; and $686,145 for capital expenditure on public works.

The main decreases include nearly $4,000,000 in the interest on the public debt; $370,000 in the cost of civil government; $1,250,000 in grants to agriculture; over $1,000,000 in the cost of national defence; $10,500,000 in income accounts of railways and canals; nearly $2,000,000 in public works on income account; $2,500,000 on soldiers' settlement; nearly $4,000,000 in soldiers' civil re-establishment; and $6,000,000 in "miscellaneous."

Six-year-old Winnie was pulling off her socks when she noticed a little piece of skin peeling off her foot.

"Oh, Mummy," she said, "my feet are beginning to wear out already."

Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion and the custom prevalent among our forefathers of exciting it at the table by jesters and buffoons was founded upon true medical principles.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—$5.60 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost $5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

1924 BOOKLET GIVES VALUABLE HINTS and complete list of livestock and veterinary supplies, animal markers, ear tags, vaccines, medicines, instruments, etc. Write today. It's free. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING — PURE-BRED CHESTER WHITE pigs, 14 weeks, $15, papers extra. Cockerels, Light Brahmas, $3.00; White Wyandottes, $3.00 or two for $5.00. Harry Wright, Secley, Sask. 13-2

POLLED HEREFORD BULL, PERCHERON stallion, eight years, ton; two Ayrshire bulls, yearlings; Shetlands, all ages. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 11-5

HORSES AND PONIES

TO HIRE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, Royal Dollar, 22781, class A. Proving first-class stock horse and sure foal getter. For further particulars, apply John D. Dickie, Minnedosa, Man. 13-2

BELGIAN STALLION, JUPITER PERFECTION, 1822, age eight, April 6th, red roan, weight 1,850, B.B. certificate, proven 75 per cent. sure, four years in district. For sale. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, COMING four; Percheron mare, Clydesdale stallion, Imported. All about 1,800 pounds and splendid quality. Prices reasonable, or would trade latter for other stock. Joseph Winteringham, Oxbow, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—TWO PERCHERON AND ONE Clydesdale stallions. Have "A" certificates. Good foal getters. Excellent pedigrees. Sell very cheap. Correspondence solicited. E. Jasper, Hartney, Man. 12-2

FOR SALE—40 HEAD WELL BROKEN WORK horses; four to nine years old. Matched teams of the principal breeds. J. E. Cowan, President, Kennedy Agricultural Society, Kennedy, Sask. 12-2

PERCHERON STALLION, GOLTA II., 113104, black, BB special; gentle to work; used in club five years. Sell or trade. F. Hensman, Eastend, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, 22356, rising five years, sure foal getter. Wm. Cochrane, Grenfell, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING three, 1,600, from imported stock. Fred C. Smith, Lament, Alta. 13-2

SELLING CHEAP, REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion. Good stock horse. Box 14, Welwyn, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—PERCHERON STALLION, THREE years, class A, second prize, Brandon, 1923, weighing ton. Box 31, Cartwright, Man. 11-5

CAR YOUNG PERCHERON-BRED HORSES, 1200 to 1600, grain fed, broken. Shannon Bros., Mannville, Alta. 12-2

WILL SELL AT SACRIFICE, REGISTERED Percheron stallion, class A, age, eight. Dobinson Bros., Atlee, Alta. 12-3

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Stallions for sale. 11-5

SELLING — BELGIAN STALLIONS. MUST sell them. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 13-4

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING three, big horse. McCunn, Tugaske, Sask. 13-2

W. A. WEDRICK, GARDEN HEAD, SASK., breeder of Clydesdales. Stallions for sale. 13-4

CATTLE—Various

OFFERING BULLS, ONE TO EIGHT MONTHS, $20 to $40. Also herd sire sale or exchange. Write for breeding. E. C. Pagan, Russell, Man. 12-3

Holsteins

Holstein-Friesian Milch Cows

are most persistent in milk flow under unfavorable conditions, and they far outclass the ordinary cow when given a good chance. The breed has the milking characteristic most highly developed, yet the value of Holstein calves, as veal, should not be overlooked. The cow is big enough to bring a good price for beef when accident or age ends her usefulness as a dairy cow. Write and ask us.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF CANADA
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

SELLING—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, eight and ten months old, from cows on R.O.P. test. Accredited herd. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 9-5

SELLING — PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL calf, five months old, $35, papers included. Walter Moore, Sanford, Man.

Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, FOUR years, $50. Gust Smith, Burdett, Box 113, Alta. 12-3

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL AND heifers, government tested, three nine-month-old bulls, $50; four yearlings, $75; yearling heifers, $75; calf, $50. Jos. Story, Grand View, Man. 13-3

13 REGISTERED ANGUS COWS, ONE BULL, seven years old, ten calves. $850 takes the bunch. Tablet talk and Early Ohio seed potatoes, 75c. per bushel, sacked. F. A. Jacobson, Lacombe, Alta.

CHOICE ANGUS BULLS, 11 TO 16 MONTHS old, from accredited herd, for sale. Apply H. Treece, Lemberg, Sask. 12-3

SELLING — YOUNG REGISTERED ANGUS stock, good stuff. T. B. tested. Prices right. R. L. Hawley & Son, Airdrie, Alta. 13-3

SELLING—ANGUS CATTLE, T. B. TESTED, 11 bred cows, bull, three yearlings, seven calves. W. H. MacKee, Minota, Man. 13-5

Ayrshires

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, five years old. Papers furnished. O. E. Norum, Simpson, Sask. 13-2

Red Polls

SELLING—PURE-BRED RED-POLLED BULLS, two to 12 months old. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 12-5

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS, Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-15

LIVESTOCK

Shorthorns

SELLING — REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, six to 18 months, roans, herd accredited. Frazer Bros., Beulah, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN, FEmales, tuberculin tested. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 13-3

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS. IDEAL FOR beef and milk. Young stock. Shipped by express. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-5

SHORTHORN BULL, EYREFIELD LANCASter, 11 months, $100. W. D. Bruce, Glenavon, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—TWO FINE THOROUGHBRED Shorthorn bulls, yearlings past, ready for service. Fillmore Farm, Clandeboye, Man. 11-4

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS, $75 up, accredited. J. H. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 12-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL. Wm. Estes, Superb, Sask. 12-3

HEREFORDS

THE SASKATCHEWAN HEREFORD BREEDers' Association have a Bull Loaning Policy, where a number of farmers can secure the loan of a registered Hereford bull, shipped, prepaid to their nearest station. W. S. Shore, secretary, Cupar, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, ready for service. W. E. Cinnamon, Carievale, Sask.

SWINE—Various

REGISTERED LARGE BLACK HOGS, BACON type. Will not sunburn. Ernest Glasier, Consort, Alta. 13-3

SELLING — SEVEN POLAND-CHINA SOWS, bred to Tamworth boar; eight Hampshires, bred to farrow, April. Clegg, Morrin, Alta. 12-2



Still More Orders Going Begging
Can You Fill Them?

(Continued from last week)

Every week brings us many letters from satisfied advertisers telling us that they have more orders than they can fill. Have you more orders than you can fill? If not why not try a Guide little Classified Ad. and get some of this business that's going begging. Here are a few extracts from letters received this week:

"Please discontinue my ad. in your paper. I advertised 100 bags of potatoes, and have got enquiries for about 400 bags. I am certainly well pleased with results and from now on The Guide is my market medium."—John R. Anderson, Gilroy, Sask.

"Stop my ad., re Millet Seed. All sold out—grand results."—A. Fitch, Dunkirk, Sask.

"My problem before advertising in The Guide was to find a market for my Yorkshires. My problem now is to find enough Yorkshires for the market."—Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta.

"Take my ad. out of the paper as I am sold out of clover."—Jas. Bonas, Meunster, Sask.

These results prove that Guide Little Classified Ads. "bring home the bacon."

We did it for them—We can do it for you

In excess of 75,000 farmers are looking in this market place for bargains every week. The selling season is on. Do not delay longer in advertising stallions, ponies, work horses, dairy cattle, beef cattle, breeding cattle, breeding swine, sheep, goats, dogs, cockerels, hatching eggs, baby chicks, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, bees, seed grain, wheat, oats, alfalfa, barley, rye, flax, grass seed, clover, spelt, corn, potatoes, nursery stock, farm machinery, farm lands, etc.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The Grain Growers' Guide - - Winnipeg, Manitoba

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ENGLISH BLACK boar. George Mitchell, Hughenden, Alta. 13-2

Berkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, TEN good gilts left to clear at $30 to $40, will farrow April and May, bred to prize-winning and imported boars. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 10-5

TEN NICE SOWS LEFT, SURE IN PIG, $25 each for quick sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Papers free. William Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, bacon type, farrowed January 5, $10 each, papers included. Arch McKerricher, Horizon Sask. 12-2

SELLING — PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, bred sows, $25; November pigs, $10; papers, $1.60. W. Whitrow, Amulet, Sask.

Yorkshires

NORTHERN MISS WARKSHIRE, FIRST PRIZE winner at local fair, pronounced by the judge best sow seen on last year's circuit: February 27 and March 5 farrow: sows, $12; boars, $11. From second prize winner, sows, $11; boars, $10. Karl Krogstad, Smiley, Sask. 13-3

YORKSHIRE BACON TYPE, SEPTEMBER farrowed, both sex, boars fit for service. Will breed sows to our imported boar. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. Evans, & Sons, Weyburn, Sask. 13-4

SOLD OUT OF BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS FOR April and May farrow. Thanking the readers of Guide classified advertising for business received. Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SElect type, October farrow, $12. Pure Bronze turkey toms, $4.00; eggs, 25c., $20 per 100. Leslie, Kemp, Liberty, Sask. 13-5

YORKSHIRES—FIVE MONTHS OLD, $15; weanlings, $10; also herd boar, $25, 23 months. All Experimental Farm stock. Papers $1.00 extra. Berthel Andersen, Leduc, Alta.

SELLING—YORK YEARLAND BOAR, SELECT Manitoba Agricultural College stock. Photograph on request. C. McClung, Graysville, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS, BRED IN January, $20. Farnams, Bladworth, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 12-6

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE. D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 8-6

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, GILTS BRED. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man.

Tamworths

TAMWORTHS—BROOD SOWS AND SPRING pigs. High How Stock Farm. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta. 13-8

ACCEPTING ORDERS MAY DELIVERY PIGS. Lyle's Tamworth Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 12-6

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 7-6

THOROUGHBRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, eight weeks, $10. J. Rabourn, Ravenscrag, Sask. 12-5

SELLING DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, OR WILL trade for 20 young Leghorn hens. T. E. Sweet, Youville Road, St. Vital, Man.

Hampshires

McGILL'S HAMPSHIRES, DESIRED LENGTHY type. January pigs, at ten weeks, $25 for two, delivered with pedigree. Buy them for summer fairs. Satisfaction assured. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask 9-5

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BRED gilts, due to farrow in April, $32. Chas. Desotell, Davidson, Sask. 12-3

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE and University stock, six to eight weeks, $8.00 to $10, papers included. Sidney Rose, Eston, Sask. 11-3

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE-BRED SOWS, bacon type, $30. John Barker, Traynor, Sask. 11-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED 1st February, from prolific dams, $12 each. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 9-5

SELECT BACON YORKSHIRES—BOOKING orders for spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Charles E. Irwin, Newdale, Man. 12-2

MILBURN REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, JANUary pigs, from mature show stock, $12 each. Clouston Bros., Lougheed, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—SELECT YORKSHIRES, YOUNG stock, breeding age. Ephrem Dauvin, Peterson, Sask. 12-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED February 25 by prolific dams, bacon type, $12 each. Maple Crest Stock Farm, Neola, Sask. 12-3

YORKSHIRES—WEANLINGS FROM PRIZE winning stock, $11; papers free. R. L. Hawkey & Son, Airdrie, Alta. 13-3

YORKSHIRES—JULY SOWS, DUE APRIL, $30. Boars, 20, January or February litters; seven Brethour sires. C. Gohn, Froude, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—TRUE BACON type, farrowed January 16th, $12. Charles H. Spicer, Theodore, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—MATURE REGISTERED YORKshire herd boar, bacon type, $40. A. Fitch, Dunkirk, Sask. 13-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BACON type, farrowed January 27, $12 each. W. Synhorst, Hardy, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, MARCH farrowed, eight weeks, $10, papers included. Charles Meadows, Minitonas, Man. 13-2

LIVESTOCK

SHEEP



KARAKUL SHEEP

PERSIAN LAMB FUR SHEEP

For $2,000 we furnish 20 cross ewes and imported ram, with four changes on ram. We have some ewes in lamb for sale. This fur-producing industry has a great future. Write for particulars.—CALGARY RANCHERS, LIMITED, CALGARY, ALTA., Per O. H. Patrick.

SELLING—300 EWES, BRED BY CORRIEDALE rams. J. A. Saindon, Radville, Sask.

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPS, FROM REAL HEELERS, REGistered males, $13; females, $11; unregistered males, $10; females, $8.00. You can do without a hired man, but you can't afford to be without a good cattle dog. Write me for Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, foxhounds, bloodhounds and fox terriers. Protect your poultry. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-5

RAW FURS—WANTED 1,000 WEASEL, 15,000 muskrats. Also all other furs at highest market prices. All furs held separate on request. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask. 9-5

SELLING—SILVER BLACK FOXES, ALASKA blue foxes combined. 30-man planing and sawmill in Ontario. Priced to sell. Colin Reid, Bothwell, Ont. 4-6

SELLING — COLLIE PUPS, BLACK WITH white markings, born heelers, bred from line of splendid cattle dogs, males, $5.00. F. A. Carswell, Oxbow, Sask.

PURE-BRED SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE pups, from Driver's show type, overstocked, males, $6.00; females, $5.00. Kelvin Collie Kennels, Kamsack, Sask.

SELLING—TRAINED PURE-BRED RUSSIAN wolfhound, killer, height, 32 inches at shoulder, two years old, $25. Cole, Grasmere, Wapella, Sask. 12-2

PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS, guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 3-13

FOR SALE—TWO-YEAR-OLD WOLFHOUND, grey and stag cross. Was in two kills this winter. $20. A. Foy, Boharm, Sask.

SELLING — PURE-BRED COLLIES, PUPS, sable and white. Males, $5.00; parents heelers. S. Skogstad, Bengough, Sask.

SELLING—TWO HOUNDS, SURE KILLERS. G. Heap, Millwood, Man. 13-2

AIREDALE PUPS—MALES, $8.00; FEMALES, $5.00. W. R. Goodridge, Waseca, Sask.

POULTRY—Various

BIG MONEY IN POULTRY



$5.02 PER HEN PROFIT. Government report on pen of our stock. Bred-to-lay Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Reds. High record breeding males $6 to $12. BABY CHICKS $20 to $40 per 100. HATCHING EGGS $3 to $5 per 15, $12 to $20 per 100. (No duty to U.S.A.) 30,000 illustrated poultry and incubator catalogues FREE. L. R. GUILD & SONS, Box A, Rockwood, Ont., Can.

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS DARK CORNISH pullets, $2.00 each. Orders taken for baby chicks, Dark Cornish and S. C. Ancona, 30 cents each; Cornish hatching eggs, $3.00 per 15; Ancona, $2.00 per 15. Mrs. F. McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man. 12-2

J. W. WILSON, NANTON, ALBERTA, IS SELling hatching eggs, setting, $2.50; $13 per 100. Males used in Rock pen from 245 to 279 eggers; Leghorns from 307 to 315 eggers. Females specially selected year-old stock. Government approved. 13-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 1922 HATCH, $7.00; unrelated trios, $14; young toms, $5.00; hens, $4.00; males, 22-26 pounds; Barred Rock cockerels, $3.00 each, two for $5.00. S. Dunfield, Cartwright, Man. 13-2

BRONZE TURKEY AND TOULOUSE GOOSE eggs, 40c each; Pekin ducks and White Wyandottes, $1.75 setting. Toulouse geese, either sex, $5.00, pure-bred stock. J. Rodgers, Macdonald, Man. 13-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels, $2.00 each. Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze young toms, 20 pounds or over, $4.00 each. J. M. Durham, Delisle, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, $4.00; ganders, $4.50. Pekin ducks, $1.75; drakes, $2.00. Pair White Wyandotte cockerels, $5.00. Prize winners. A. Smith, Box 120, Wapella, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, SELECT STOCK, winter layers, 15, $1.50; quantities, write. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, seven, $2.25, champion tom. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 12-5

COCKERELS—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Anconas, Sheppard strain; also White Rocks, Poorman strain, both imported direct, $3.50. W. A. Aitken, Drinkwater, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $1.75; Toulouse geese, either sex, $2.50; pure-bred Mammoth Bronze toms, $3.50. Mrs. Strickland, Marquis, Sask. 12-2

PURE BRONZE TURKEY HENS, 10-14 POUNDS, $3.00; also cross-bred Wyandotte hens, 50c. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man.

GUINEAS, $3.00 PAIR. I. LINDAL, BROWN, Man. 12-2

[Continued on next page

POULTRY

(Continued from Previous Page.)

PURE-BRED COCKERELS, BARRED ROCKS and Rhode Island Reds, $2.50. Earl Webb, Portage la Prairie, Man. Box 339.

PEARL GUINEAS, $2.50 PAIR. GERALD Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask.

SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, $3.00 PAIR. Mrs. J. N. Braden, Poplar Point, Man.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

REDUCED RATES—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, young stock and yearlings, $7.00; hens, $4.00; Toulouse geese, $5.00; large Pekin ducks, pair, $4.00; pair White Rock cockerels, $4.00. Purple Stock Farm, Crandall, Man.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, $6.00; hens, $4.00; Mammoth Toulouse ganders, $6.00; geese, $4.00; Mammoth Pekin drakes, $3.00; ducks, $2.50; stock from Provincial and Yorkton prize winners. Wm. S. Muir, Rokeby, Sask. 9-5

MRS. A. R. INNES, MILESTONE, SASK.— Large turkeys, bred from University stock, toms, $8.00, $10; hens, $5.00, $6.00; Toulouse ganders, $6.00, prize winners; Pekin ducks, $1.50.

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, MARTIN'S heavyweights, $3.00; ducks, $2.00; Bronze turkey hens, $3.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. Royeroft, Simpson, Sask. 12-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, HEALTHY, young toms, 20-25 pounds, $5.00; fine Regal-Dorcas, White Wyandotte pullets and hens, $1.50. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holdfast, Sask. 13-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, $4.00; ganders, $5.00. Chas. Turnbull, Hartney, Man. 10-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, $5.00; BAR-red Rock cockerels, $2.50; hens, $1.50. Charles Horne, Zealandia, Sask. 9-5

SELLING — MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, $10. Mrs. S. Smyth, Castle Acre Poultry Farm, Strasbourg, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, 23 pounds, $5.00; hens, 14 pounds, $4.00. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 11-4

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, from 35-pound University strain sire, $5.00; hens, $3.50. Theodor Friedricksen, Drake, Sask. 11-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY strain, toms, $5.00; hens, $3.00. Joe Lammer, Wilcox, Sask. 11-3

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, 28 TO 30 pounds, $10, large boned, beauties. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask. 12-2

BRONZE TURKEYS, SPECIAL UNIVERSITY strain, hens, $3.50. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 12-3

PURE-BRED LARGE TOULOUSE GEESE AND Pekin ducks, either sex, geese, $4.00; ducks, $1.75. Matt Towey, Macoun, Sask. 13-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING—MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, heavy stock, healthy birds, $4.00 per ten. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 13-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING—TOULOUSE GEESE, pure-bred, large stock, $5.00 per ten. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 13-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, MAY HATCHED, 40-pound sire, wintered outside, fine birds, $5.00. Mrs. L. R. Allen, Innisfree, Alta. 13-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SIRE, Major, weight 43, two years, $10; May hatch, 22-28, $8.00. "Hillsdale," Nanton, Alta.

PURE-BRED BRONZE HENS OR PULLETS, 12-14 pounds, $3.50; pullets, 10-12 pounds, $3.00. Harvey Galloway, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 13-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, $2.50; ducks, $2.00. Mrs. J. Owens, Dubuc, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, PURE-BRED, toms, $5.00; hens, $4.00. G. A. Flach, Opal, Alta.

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, $1.50. IRWIN Bond, Ponoka, Alta. 12-2

Wyandottes

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from hens raised from Martin's record pens, headed by Snowdrift and White Wonder, mated to Martin's high-producing cockerels, $1.50, 15; $3.75, 60; $7.00, 120. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 13-8

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandottes, rose comb, bred-to-lay University strain, careful packing guaranteed, $1.50 per 15; $5.00 per 60; $9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 13-10

WHITE WYANDOTTES WITH A PEDIGREE, every hen on the place trap-nested. Our birds have always given satisfaction. Cockerels, $3.00; more than one, $2.50 each. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 13-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, from Martin's White Wonder and Snowdrift stock, winter-laying strain. Price $2.50. Large Toulouse ganders, $5.00. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 13-2

MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, from selected Martin layers, mated to males of pedigreed stock of over 200, open range, $1.50, 15; $8.00 per 100. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 13-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM SELECTED hens, mated to cockerels from Martin's Dorcas high grade pens. Write for particulars. Geo. Lawrence, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 13-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—CONSISTENT WIN-ners, International laying contests, $3.00 and $2.00 setting. Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 13-6

HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S EXHIBITION White Wyandottes, trapnested, heavy layers, $2.25 per 15, postpaid. Roy Hills, 2239 Toronto Street, Regina, Sask. 13-2

BIG, HEALTHY, PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, from excellent layers, $2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 9-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, splendid laying strain, $3.00; eggs, $3.00 per setting. Mrs. L. Wilcox, Lashburn, Sask. 11-3

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin's Regal-Dorcas crossed with Lund's contest strain, $2.50. S. H. Chanin, Petersfield, Man. 11-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, from Sask. 1923 egg-laying contest winning strain, $2.50 setting; $18 per 100. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 12-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE REAL winter layers, eggs, $1.25, 15; $6.50 per 100. Males from first prize laying pen. Also Shorthorn cattle. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 12-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $2.00 each, Martin's laying strain, bred from prize winners at laying contest. Sydney Woods, Gilbert Plains, Man. R.R. 5. 12-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, splendid birds, $3.00 each; two, $5.00; three, $6.00. Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Perdue, Sask. 12-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM HEAVY winter layers, males from Manitoba's best strains, $1.50, 15; $7.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta. 12-10

SELLING—PRIZE-WINNING SILVER-LACED Wyandotte cockerels, $3.00; two for $5.00. L. Jackson, Munson, Alta. 12-2

MARTIN'S LAYING STRAIN, WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, $2.00, $2.50. L. Hoffarth, Lebret, Sask. 12-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-els, sired by sons of contest winners, $2.50 each; two for $4.50. Parker Bros., Valjean, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—MARTIN STRAIN ROSE COMB White Wyandotte cockerels, $2.00 each, or two for $3.50. Robert McBain, Eatonia, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin strains, $2.50 each. Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Langruth, Man. 11-4

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and White Pekin ducks, $1.50 each. A. Walter, Lumsden, Sask. 11-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM good laying strain, $3.00 each, two for $5.00. W. R. Goodridge, Waseca, Sask. 11-5

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $5.00. Mrs. S. Smyth, Castle Acre Poultry Farm, Strasbourg, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, $2.50 each. J. McIver, Limerick, Sask. 10-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, GOOD winter layers, $1.50 per setting. O. Jacobson, Norquay, Sask. 13-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, $2.00, no culls. J. McCracken, Wordsworth, Sask. 13-3

HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, bred from egg-laying contest winners, $2.00, 15. Mrs. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-6

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30. From culled laying strain. John Weiland, Belle Plain, Sask. 13-3

PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $7.00. John Steiner, Whitemouth, Man. 13-4

WYANDOTTE PULLETS, FROM JOHN MAR-tin's exhibition pen, eggs, $2.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 13-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, UNIVER-sity strain, $2.00 each, three for $5.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $1.50 each, Box 110, Imperial, Sask.

Plymouth Rocks

CAWDOR FARM WHITE ROCKS

(Bred for Higher Egg Production)

EVERY male in use is from a 200-egg, or better, hen. My **Special** pen is headed by a male from a 299-egg hen; his sire was from a 286-egg hen. **Females** are selected birds with records up to 211 eggs.

HATCHING EGGS and a few COCKERELS FOR SALE

J. ROUTLEDGE, WESTBOURNE, MAN.

HATCHING EGGS

at reasonable prices from pure-bred Barred Rock hens hatched at Experimental Farm (Manitoba's best layers), mated to males of 225-250-egg strain. Fertility guaranteed. $1.25 per 15; $6.50 per 100.—**JACK FITZPATRICK, FAIRFAX, MAN.**

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—MY STRAIN combines utility and exhibition qualities. 1923 Alberta laying contest, highest individual hen (288 eggs); ten pullets averaged 210 eggs. Alberta Provincial Show, 1923, all highest prizes for Barred Rocks, record of performance classes. Hatching eggs, $3.00 and $5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary

BOLINGER'S PEDIGREED LAYMORE BARRED Plymouth Rock hatching eggs for sale, from hens with records up to 250 eggs in 52 weeks, $2.00 setting, $10 per 100; $4.00 setting, $10 per 50; $7.00 setting, $12 per 30; $10 setting, 15 eggs. All pens mated with high priced males. M. Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 12-5

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes Regina, Toronto, Detroit. Lady G. of this strain laid 237 eggs in ten months, 61 eggs in 61 days. Prize cockerels, $7.00; prize hens, $4.00; pullets, $4.00. Eggs, $3.00, $5.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina.

STOP! BUY GENUINE "BUSY B" BARRED Rock eggs. Fifteen, $1.50; thirty, $2.50; sixty, $4.50; ninety, $6.50. Twenty-fourth year with this breed exclusively. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 13-10

BARRED ROCKS, GOVERNMENT APPROVED flock, scientific matings, bred exclusively for winter egg production. Eggs, 100, $8.00; 50, $5.00; settings, $2.00. H. Beaumont, Cordova, Man.

SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, light mating, bred from an E. B. Thompson cock and Ross Wallace hens. Only seven hens set out of 90. $4.00; two for $7.00. R. C. Buchanan, Rosetown, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from bred-to-lay stock, $2.00 and $3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 10-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, dark mating, government inspected, exhibition strain, nicely barred, $3.00; two, $5.00. Mrs. John Sinclair, Congress, Sask. 11-3

EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS. Pen headed by pedigreed cockerels, from heavy-laying strain, $2.00 per setting; $8.00 per 100. Elmer Lockhart, Lidstone, Man. 12-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from best laying, New Brunswick strains, $2.00 each; eggs, $1.00 for 15. Mrs. T. Woodcock, Bethany, Man. 11-4

SELLING—BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, government approved flock, same strain as winners of 1923 Provincial Egg-Laying Contest, $8.00 per 100. Jas. Blair, Ochre River, Man. 13-2

SELLING—PLYMOUTH ROCKS, $2.00 EACH; three for $5.00. Fifteen years in business. James Leitch, Yellow Grass, Sask. 10-5

STRONG, HEALTHY PURE-BRED BARRED Rock cockerels, nicely marked, from good layers, $4.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta.

LARGE, PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-erels, $2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man. 11-3

THOMPSON RINGLET STRAIN BARRED Rock cockerels, $2.00; eggs, $1.50 setting. Thomas Dyke, Druid, Sask. 13-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, sire, grand champion; hens splendid winter layers, $3.00. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alta. 13-4

GOVERNMENT APPROVED BARRED ROCK cockerels, $3.00; eggs, $1.50 setting; $8.00, 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 13-2

SELLING — PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK hatching eggs, $1.00 for 15. Mrs. Arthur Enzenauer, Box 277, Lloydminster, Sask. 13-7

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $3.00 to $5.00; Guild's laying strain. Eggs, $2.00 setting; 100, $8.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 13-2

BOOKING ORDERS BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, $1.50. College pullets, mated Barker's cockerels. Lily Hicks, Croll, Man 13-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, very good laying strain, $1.50, 15; $2.50, 30, $6.00, 100. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 12-5

GOVERNMENT INSPECTED BARRED ROCKS, eggs; sire from Agricultural College, 15, $1.50. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 12-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOVERNMENT inspected, $2.50 each. George Duck, Watrous, Sask. 8-6

PURE "BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY" Barred Rock cockerels, $2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta. 8-6

CHOICE LARGE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, $3.00 each, three for $8.00. George Webster, Elbow, Sask. 10-9

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2.50 EACH; two, $4.00; pullets same price. Chas. Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 10-5

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2.00 each. Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Tofield, Alberta

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2.00; THREE, $5.00. Wm. Jaffray, Kirkella, Man. 11-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-erels, $2.00. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 12-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2.50 EACH. R. E. Pillsbury, Caplin, Sask. 11-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $3.00; TWO, $5.00. W. Atkinson, Zetland, Alta. 11-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2.50 each. Wm. Johnston, Gladstone, Man.

Orpingtons

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, bred-to-lay. These are egg strain birds, $3.50 each, only first-class birds shipped. Buff Orpington Breeders, Big Valley, Alta. 12-2

GOOD PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKER-els, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, prize stock, $2.50 and $3.50; young hens, $1.25. Eggs in season. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 9-6

BUFF ORPINGTONS — FEW GOOD COCK-erels. Hatching eggs, $2.00 for 15. Walter Beachell Rosser, Man. 13-5

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FROM winter layers, $2.00. Mrs. Hudson Jones, Morningside, Alta. 12-2

PURE BUFF ORPINGTONS, FROM McAR-thur's champion strain, cockerels, $2.00; eggs, $2.00 for 15. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 12-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING, BUFF ORPINGTON laying strain. Pen 1, $2.00 for 15; pen 2, $1.50 for 15. Mrs. P. C. Loree, Nanton, Alta. 13-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM SPLENDID laying strain, $1.50 per 15; $8.00 per 120. Mrs. Sedgewick, Killam, Alta. 13-2

SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2.00. Fred Rosekraus, Edberg, Alta.

EGGS, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, FIVE cents each. Leo. Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 12-6

GOOD STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, $2.00. J. Finlay, Medora, Man. 12-3

Anconas

ANCONAS, SINGLE COMB, HENS OR COCK-erels, $2.50 each. A. S. Halliburton, Palmer, Sask. 12-2

Minorcas

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS FOR hatching, price $2.50, $3.00 and $5.00 per setting of 15. These eggs are from first prize winners at Brandon Winter Fair, 1924. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 13-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, $2.00. Arctic sweet clover, 14c. pound. Guy R. Matteson, Davidson, Sask. 11-3

Rhode Islands

RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE COMB, government approved, trap-nested. Premium cockerels Alberta Provincial Show heading pens. Booking orders eggs and chicks. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 13-4

HATCHING EGGS FROM MY RANGE FLOCK of Rose Comb Reds. Male birds winners at Calgary and Edmonton shows. 15 eggs, $1.25. Chas. Kallal, Tofield, Alta. 13-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, large egg-laying strain, $2.00; three for $5.00. W. R. La Barr, Craik, Sask. 13-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from bred-to-lay stock. Price, $2.50 each. W. E. Sweigard, Eyebrow, Sask. Satisfaction guaranteed. 12-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $1.50 setting; four, $5.00. Discount on larger quantity. Also cockerels, $3.00; two, $5.00. T. H. Greenwood, Bredenbury, Sask. 13-2

ROSE COMB RHODE REDS, PURE STOCK, choice cockerels, $3.00 each, two for $5.00. Dark Red long back type. G. R. Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask. 13-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER-els, large, healthy birds, $2.50 each, or three for $6.00. Mrs. John H. Reed, Eatonia, Sask.

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds. Very healthy stock. Cockerels, $3.00. A. K. Friesen, Winkler, Man. 13-5

RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, THREE dollars. Hatching eggs, 30 for $5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 13-3

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, $2.00 each; three, $5.00. G. R. Guest, Trossachs, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED R. I. R. COCKERELS, both combs, $2.00 each. Geo. McIntyre, Sandford, Man. 10-4

REDS, 200-EGG STRAIN; EGGS, CHICKS. Send for price list. Clerke's Red Farm, Vernon, B. C. 10-6

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB REDS WIN CUP Saskatoon, look awards. Cockerels, pullets. Hatching eggs for sale Transcona, Man. 10-5

BEAUTIFUL DARK ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, from good laying strain, $1.75. Bert Clay, Griffin, Sask. 11-3

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS. H. C. Reed, Webb, Sask. 11-3

Leghorns

HATCHING EGGS — PURE-BRED SINGLE comb White Leghorns, Palmer's Silver medal winter layers, government inspected. You can't get better eggs than ours at any price. $2.25 per 15, $8.50 per 100. J. E. Gamey, Newdale, Man. 13-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, Ferris strain, $2.00, 15; $5.00, 50; $7.00, 100. Herb. Klinck, Kindersley, Sask. 13-3

300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, MALES, females and eggs. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, $3.00 each, two for $5.00; hens, $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arthur Hoefling, Alliance, Alta. 10-4

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, $1.50, 15; $8.00, 100. Jas. Currie, Viking, Alta. 12-3

SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORN COCK-erels (strain, Turtle Point, New York), $2.00; three, $5.00. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 12-5

WHITE LEGHORNS—FERRIS 300-EGG STRAIN cockerels, $3.00, $5.00; eggs, $2.00, 15; $5.00 for 50. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 11-5

PURE-BRED BLACK LEGHORN YEARLING hens, $1.00 and $1.50. R. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 13-3

APPROVED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, $1.75. Fred Rosekraus, Edberg, Alta.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

SHIPMENTS MADE ON AND AFTER APRIL 8.

PURE-BRED POPULAR STRAINS. BRED TO LAY.

PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING strain. Express paid. Catalog free. February special. Alex Taylor's Baby Chick Hatchery, Winnipeg, Man. 7t

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING strains. Ten per cent. discount until March 15. Price list application. Immediate service. Arrow Poultry Yards, 262 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg. 10-4

BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES PURE-BRED best egg-laying strains. February discount. Free catalog. Winnipeg's pioneer chick plant. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg. 7t

BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES, PURE-BRED, best egg-laying strains. Express paid. Reliable Bird Company, 292 Carlton Street, Winnipeg.

COLUMBIA POULTRY RANCH, STEVESTON, B.C., for best chicks. Old firms surest. Heavy Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks. 6-3

BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES, $18 per 100. R. T. McKee, Shannavon, Sask. 12-4

BABY CHICKS — NAIRN POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg, Man. 9-6

Poultry Supplies

HATCHING EGG BOXES—15-EGG SIZE, $1.40 dozen; 30-egg size, $3.50 dozen; 9-egg turkey size, $2.60 dozen; chick boxes, 25 size, $2.25 dozen; 50-chick size, $3.00 dozen; 100-chick size, $4.00 dozen. Catalog free. United Poultry Farms Hatchery, Winnipeg.

SEEDS—Various

FARGO BRAND SEED

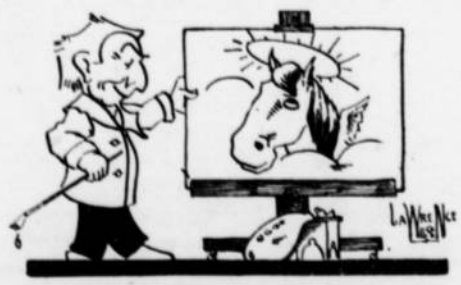
WRITE for 1924 catalog on Northern grown Seed Corn Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE

FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



The Horse

What a treasure is the horse! Full of courage, full of force, full of willingness to serve, full of strength and full of nerve; strong of faith and stout of heart, never shrinking from his part; ready for the heavy load, ready for the muddy road, ready when the day is bright, ready on the darkest night, ready for the farmer's haul spring or winter, summer, fall. Often times in latter years I have had my private fears that old Dobbin, true and tried, would be ditched and laid aside, crowded from his plodding place, crowded from his ancient pace, by that wonder-working team, known as gasoline and steam, or electric power, perforce—I have worried for the horse! But as years have speeded past, for the world is moving fast, though machine, and then machine, pushed by "juice" or gasoline, has been entered in the fray Dobbin hasn't given way. There are times when only he can give proper aid to me; there has never yet been made one device of any grade able by its speed or force to displace the plodding horse, or to chase his form and charm from his home upon the farm. So we find the horse today quite himself in every way; still the noblest aid to man as he's been since time began!

SEEDS—Various

Get Your Seed Tested

While the Seed Act passed at the last session at Ottawa may appear to work a hardship on farmers selling seed it will prove a benefit, and that benefit can be had at once if you take immediate action.

The act provides that before selling seed you must have a government test on it. Send a pound sample of grain or a two-ounce sample of grass seed to the Dominion Seed Branch, either at 803 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, or Immigration Building, Calgary. A purity test will cost 50c. Samples which warrant it are put through a germination test, which costs an additional 50c. Under ordinary circumstances it will take a week or ten days to get your certificate through.

With this test you can advertise that your seed is up to government standard. You really sell it then with a government guarantee behind it. This will eliminate unscrupulous advertisers, will encourage much freer buying, and should increase your sales.

Get your seed tested at once and you'll get the benefit on this spring's sales. A Classified Ad. in The Guide will do the rest.

SELLING REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, third generation, sealed in sacks, $1.30 per bushel. MARQUIS WHEAT, third generation, Extra No. 1 Seed, sealed in sacks, $1.15 per bushel. REGISTERED BANNER OATS, first generation, 85c per bushel. HANNCHEN BARLEY, third generation, cleaned and sacked. 2 seed, free from noxious weed seeds and other grain, 80c per bushel—JAMES RUGG, Elstow, Sask.

MARQUIS WHEAT, EXTRA, No. 1 GRADE, third generation, registered, sealed, sacked, $1.30 bushel. Banner oats, registered, first generation, sealed, sacked, 85c. bushel. Hannchen barley, third generation, free noxious weed seeds, cleaned, sacked, 80c. bushel. Car pure Banner oats, free noxious weed seeds, mill run, 35c. bushel. Jas. Rugg, Elstow, Sask. 13-4

SELLING—CAR TUBI BARLEY, YIELDED 100 bushels acre, 60c. bushel, early six-rowed, free all foul weeds. Also car load pure Leader oats, yielded 100 bushels per acre, 30c. bushel. James Layden, Knee Hill Valley, Alta.

FOR SALE—HIGH QUALITY FIRST AND second generation registered Banner oats, Trebi barley, Northwestern Dent corn, all government inspected and graded. Write Taber Seed Growers Limited, Taber, Alta 9-5

SELLING — SUNFLOWERS, MANCHURIAN variety, excellent seed shows a test of 95%. Makes better ensilage than Russian Giant. 100 pounds $3.50; 50 pounds, $5.00; 25 pounds, $2.75, bags included. T. A. Petersen, Wayne, Alta. 11-3

IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD GENeration, pure, heavy yielder. Lot A, $1.05 per bushel; Lot B, $1.00. Improved Banner oats, pure, very heavy yielder, price 45 cents. Gordon Untott, Raymore, Sask 9-5

MARQUIS 10-B WHEAT SOLD OUT. I CAN supply the other wheats listed in my seed booklet. See my special prices on lots of 50 and 100 bushels. Send for my booklet now. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—RED FIFE PRIZE WHEAT, government purity test 99 per cent, germination 99. Best for dry years. I grew 45 bushels acre. $1.30 bushel. Also hulless oats, germination 99, $1.10 bushel. Bags extra. Harrad, Pincher Creek, Alta.

CAR BANNER OATS, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds, germination 100%. 50c.; sacked, 60c. Durum wheat, $1.20, sacked. Percy Hatch, Perdue, Sask.

PURE NEW KOTA WHEAT — IMPORTED. Our prices, $3.35 per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg, Man. Also seed flax, wheat, oats and barley. N. W. Nelson, 745 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 8-6

BUCKWHEAT—A CROP THAT IS AT ITS BEST in dry years. First-class feed for hogs and poultry. Sow half bushel per acre. $1.60 per bushel, sacks included. R. Hill, Forestburg, Alta. 12-2

NORTH DAKOTA GROWN, TESTED SEED corn, any variety, $3.00 per bushel. Pedigreed Kota wheat, $2.50 per bushel, sacks 20 cents each extra. Walker Christensen, Minot, North Dakota. 12-5

SELLING—FIELD PEAS, GOLDEN VINE, $3.00 a bushel, sacked and cleaned. A. E. Hancock, Tate, Sask 11-3

Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED—WHY experiment with unhardy strains of alfalfa. Increase your profits by planting a liberal area of the genuine Hardy Grimm. Genuine registered Grimm seed in sealed bags, sealed and certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association, is offered by the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Alberta, Limited, Brooks, Alberta.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, EXHIBItion strain, in sealed bags, certified by Canadian Seed Growers' Association; won first prize 1923, special grand watch, two seconds 1924, Provincial Seed Fair. Third generation, $1.35; fourth, $1.25 per bushel, sacks included, f.o.b. Morrin, Alta. Arthur Grenville. 12-2

SELLING—LANG'S STRAIN REGISTERED Marquis wheat. First generation, E. 10150, $2.00 bushel; second generation, E. 10451, $1.70 bushel. Sacked and sealed. F.o.b. Indian Head. The Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, University strain, second generation, $1.40 sacks, 25c. each extra. Pure Premost flax, second prize, Chicago, $3.25, sacked. F. Gemmill, Birsay, Sask. 13-5

SELLING—"MARQUIS" REGISTERED WHEAT, second generation, pure choice, absolutely clean, University strain; second prize, Provincial Seed Fair; special price to clear, $1.50 bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett.

SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, second generation, 64 pounds per bushel, germination 99%, $1.75 per bushel. Sweet clover, $12 per cwt., won second prize at Provincial Fair. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 12-3

SELLING — REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second generation, sacked, government sealed, 12 bushels or less, 85 cents per bushel; larger amounts, 75 cents per bushel. Cash with order. Wager and Trawe Bros., Lacombe, Alta. 11-4

REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT, 23 YEARS selection, first generation, $2.00; third, $1.50; improved, $1.25. W. A. A. Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 12-3

Wheat

OUR MARQUIS—THE RESULT OF 14 YEARS careful selection—is very pure, somewhat rust-resistant and a remarkably heavy yielder. Germination 98 per cent. First generation, $1.75; second generation, $1.20; bags included. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 11-3

SEEDS

KOTA WHEAT, NORTHERN GROWN, PRODuced on new land in a clean district; seed obtained from the Kota Wheat Association in 1923; $3.50 per bushel, bags included. V. W. Campbell, Kenaston, Sask 12-3

KOTA WHEAT, CLEAN, SOWN ON BREAKING, $3.00 per bushel, sacked. Henry Dawson, Whitewood, Sask. 12-2

WHEELER'S EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, No. 1 seed, $1.25 sacked. Hamersley Grasmere Farm Hafford, Sask. See Rye 11-5

RUBY WHEAT, MATURED, 86 DAYS, $1.25 bushel, bagged and cleaned. John Adamson, Rokeby, Sask.

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, $1.10 PER bushel. Fred Wagner, Spruce Grove, Alta. 11-5

Flax

SELLING—CROWN FLAX, GROWN FROM seed bought from the Saskatchewan University. Recommended by them to generally yield a bushel per acre more than Premost. Cleaned and bagged, $3.00 per bushel. Sep. Latrace, 661 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—NORTH DAKOTA No. 42 FLAX seed, ready for the drill, price $2.50 per bushel, including bags. John McKenzie & Sons, Lashburn, Sask. 8-6

FOR SALE—PURE SEED FLAX, NOVELTY brand, grown on breaking and ready for the drill, $2.50 per bushel, sacks extra. L. H. Titemore, Pennant, Sask. 12-2

SELLING — No. 53-2537 FLAX SEED, RE-cleaned, government germination test, $2.50 bushel, sacks, 20c. extra. J. A. Gervais, Elie, Man.

SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, CERTIFICATE 53-2801; grade No. 1., $2.50 bushel, bags included, f.o.b., Moore Park or Cordova. Thos. Harland, Moore Park, Man. 12-2

SELLING—800 BUSHELS CLEAN PREMOST flax, $3.00 bushel, bags 10c. each. J. G. Knox, Tuxford Sask. 10-5

FLAX, WILT RESISTANT, GOVERNMENT germination 98, grade one, recleaned, $2.75 bushel, bags extra. Edward Sonstelie, Duval, Sask. 13-2

Corn

SASKATCHEWAN-GROWN SEED CORN—Minnesota No. 13, North-west Red (Dents), Improved Squaw, North Dakota White (Flints). Government germination test. Prize winning at corn shows and seed fairs. $3.50 bushel, bags extra. F. A. Cleophas, Bienfait, Sask. 11-3

SEED CORN, EARLY MATURING YELLOW Dent, $4.00 100 pounds; small lots, 20 cents pound, prepaid. Matures in 90 days. Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota. 9-7

FOR SALE—IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, TEST No. 53-1133, grade 3. One bushel, $3.50, five bushels, $3.25; ten bushels over, $3.00; sacks included. J. E. Manley, Midale, Sask 13-2

Rye

PROLIFIC SPRING RYE, SELECTED FOR show at British Empire Exhibition, $1.10, sacked. Hamersley, Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. See wheat. 11-5

SPRING RYE—THE DRY WEATHER CROP, cleaned, sacked, 85 cents per bushel. Frank Hallstone, Rainton, Sask. 11-3

Barley

TREBI BARLEY, SIX-ROW, GOVERNMENT test 95%, 75 cents bushel, sacks included. Write for car-load price. John N. Hanson, Rainier, Alta. 11-5

WANTED — BARK'S BARLEY, CLEANED. State price and send sample. Isaac Motheral, Snowflake, Man. 13-2

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY, GREATEST bacon maker, government grade No. 1, sacked, $1.00 bushel. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 13-4

SELLING — 60-DAY BEARDLESS BARLEY. Gets wild oats every time. 50c. per bushel, sacks extra. Wm. Olive, Ellisboro, Sask. 13-2

HANNCHEN AND THORPE BARLEY, FROM registered seed, $1.00 bushel, sacked. A. Lewis, Vanscoy, Sask. 12-3

BLACK BARLEY, CLEANED AND SACKED, 75c. bushel. Henry Dawson, Whitewood, Sask. 12-2

BEARDLESS BARLEY, $1.00 A BUSHEL, BAGS 20c. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man. 12-2

Spelt

SPELT, $1.50 100, CLEANED, SACKED. N. K. Bakken, Throne, Alta. 9-5

SEED SPELT, $1.25 100 POUNDS, SACKS extra. Box 114, Kelfield, Sask. 12-2

Oats

4,000 BUSHELS OATS, GROWN FROM STEELE, Briggs' American Banner seed, government germination test 97% in six days, 40c. bushel. Order early. Robert Stevenson, Box 4345, Yorkton, Sask. Phone 924, R 31

SELLING—GOLD RAIN OATS, SLIGHTLY hulled, germination test, government, 53-2105 90% six days. Can deliver Compeer, C.P., or Loverna, C.N. Send sacks, or allow 10c. bushel extra. 45 cents bushel. Walter N. Vivian, Loverna, Sask.

LEADER OATS, 95% GOVERNMENT GERmination, 55c., sacked; Mammoth oats, tall, resist drought best, 70c., sacked. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 13-5

SELLING—LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, JUST the thing for young pigs, poultry or calves, cleaned, 80c. per bushel, sacks 20c. extra. A. Shoemaker, Grand View, Man. 12-3

SELLING—60-DAY OATS, 50c. PREMOST flax, $3.00 bushel; sacks extra. Toulouse geese, females only, $5.00 each. Thomas McKeand, Lampman, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—SMALL CAR, 1,800 BUSHELS, IMproved Banner seed oats, 42 pounds per bushel, mill run, fairly clean, 42c. per bushel, f.o.b. Imperial. Wm. J. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN from registered seed, tested by Department of Agriculture, grade No. 1, germination 99 per cent. Elmer Grant, Brandon, Man. 11-4

BANNER SEED OATS, FIRST GENERATION, Saskatchewan University strain, good yielders, tested 99%. Clean, sealed in sacks, 75 cents bushel. Chas. T. Moore, Simpson, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—TWO CARS BANNER OATS, 97% germination, 40 cents per bushel. R. Thompson, Flaxcombe, Sask.

SEVERAL CARS SEED OATS, CLEAN, GERmination 97%, government test, 40c. bushel. Kindersley Grain Growers, Kindersley, Sask. 13-3

WANTED—CAR LOAD SEED OATS. SEND price and sample to J. A. Fisher, Hazelridge, Man. 12-2

SELLING—CAR No. 1 FEED OATS, WOULD make good seed. Sample request. Geo. Blackstock, Gullivan, Sask. 12-4

LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, CLEANED, tested, sacked, 2½-bushel bags, $2.50 each. Samples free. J. W. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 11-3

BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM FIRST generation seed, price per car-lot 37½ cents bushel. W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 11-3

FLAX, GOOD YIELDER, $3.00 PER BUSHEL, sacked. Hulless oats, $1.60. James Keith, Mawer, Sask. 10-4

MAMMOTH DRY WEATHER OATS, 70 CENTS, bags included. J. F. Fetherstonhaugh, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

SEEDS

SELLING—CAR PURE BANNER OATS, THIRD generation, grade No. 1, seed cleaned, 45 cents bushel. R. O. Wyler, Lusceland, Sask. 12-3

SELLING — CAR BANNER SEED OATS, cleaned, 40c. Alex. McLachlan, Lawson, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—CAR BANNER GOOD SEED OATS, 40 cents. Frank Oliver, Imperial, Sask. 11-3

Grass Seed

TIMOTHY SEED—Canadian Certified

NATURALLY GROWN AT PINCHER CREEK, ALBERTA

PRIZE Awards Last Month—Eleven out of twelve (all but the ninth) at the T. Eaton Company's Western Canada Products Exhibition. Three out of four at the Alberta Provincial Seed Fair. Samples en route to London, England, for the British Empire Exhibition this summer.

Grades guaranteed by Dominion Government Seed Certificates. Germination, 96 to 98 per cent. Over 99 per cent. pure. Grown in 1923.

No. 1—"Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed, at $14 per 100 lbs.

No. 2—"Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed (No. 1 for purity—not No. 1 on account of hulled seed over 25 per cent.), at $12.50 per 100 lbs.

No. 2—"Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed, at $11 per 100 lbs.

No. 3 "Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed (Not No. 2 on account of hulled seed over 60 per cent.), at $10.50 per 100 lbs.

No. 3—"Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed, at $9.50 per 100 lbs.

No extra charge for sacks, f.o.b. Pincher Creek. Supply limited—prices subject to advance—Terms, Cash.

PINCHER CREEK CO-OPERATIVE ASSN. LTD. A Marketing Society of Farmers, by Farmers, for Farmers

PINCHER CREEK, ALTA. D. A. Stringer, Mgr.

SELLING — MILLETT, ALL GOVERNMENT tested and graded. Early Fortune, No. 1, 4c. No. 2, 3c.; Common, No. 1, 4c.; Siberian, No. 1, 5½c.; No. 2, 5c.; Hog, No. 1, 4c.; White Blossom sweet clover, No. 3, 13c. J. H. Elliott, Carnduff, Sask. 13-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—HAVING grown my own seed since 1914 am offering a hardy acclimatized seed, free from bad weeds, scarified, government standard, $12 per cwt.; 500 cwt., $11.50; best cotton bags free. W. R. Fansher, Govan, Sask. 12-3

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, No. 1 GRADE and purity test, germination 99% in four days, cleaned, graded, tested and shipped direct from government elevator, Calgary. Price $13.50 per 100 pounds. Jno. McD. Davidson, Agent, Coaldale, Alta. 12-5

SELLING—MILLETT, EARLY FORTUNE, No. 1, 4c.; No. 2, 3c. Siberian, No. 2, 5c. All government graded and tested. Kenneth Elliott, Carnduff, Sask. 13-3

GOOD CLEAN BROME GRASS SEED, 10c. per pound, also good clean Western Rye grass seed at 7c. per pound, sacked. Karl S. Haukom, Youngstown, Alta. 13-3

RYE GRASS SEED, THIRD PRIZE PROVINCIAL Seed Fair, cleaned, free from weeds, nine cents per pound, sacked. Unity, Sask. D. McEachern, 13-2

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED, clean, heavy, sacked, ten cents pound. Reduction on large orders. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 13-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1 germination 98%, cleaned and bagged, 6½ cents per pound. Quality guaranteed. Sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, HEAVY, CLEAN SEED, high germination, seven cents pound, bagged. W. Mustard, Westholm Farm, Creelman, Sask. 11-5

ALFALFA SEED — HANSEN'S COSSACK, Siberian Yellow Flowered. Provincial and International prizes. Dry district varieties. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 9-5

SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED, cleaned and sacked, germination test 96%, free from noxious weeds, $4.00 100. Robert Grosenick, Tilney, Sask 10-6

WANTED—1,600 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED. State variety and price, sacked, f.o.b. shipping point. Box 29, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 10-5

SELLING—20,000 POUNDS ARCTIC SWEET clover, free from weeds, scarified and recleaned, 12c. per pound. Fred S. Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 12-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED ON special power machinery, free from noxious weeds, bags included, seven cents. A. G. Shoaf, Hallgarth, Sask. 12-5

SELLING — GOVERNMENT TESTED No. 1 Brome grass seed, clean, 10c. pound, sacks included. Cash with order. H. G. Strang, Greenway, Man. 12-3

SELLING—GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED, SACKed, four cents pound. Fred Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—COMMON MILLET SEED, $3.75 per 100, sacks included. F. G. Kemp, Mortlach, Sask. 12-2

RYE GRASS SEED, CLEAN, SIX DOLLARS per 100 pounds, bagged. Philip Porter, Strongfield, Sask. 12-6

BROME SEED, ALSO TIMOTHY, EIGHT cents pound. Thomas Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, high germination, six cents per pound, sacks included. T. J. Coppock, Castor, Alta. 13-3

SELLING — EARLY FORTUNE MILLET, 3c.; Siberian, 5c., graded No. 2, government test. W. J. McGowan, Carnduff, Sask. 13-3

SELLING — BROME SEED, NO NOXIOUS weeds, 8½c. pound, sacked. A. Wadsworth, Carman, Man.

MILLET—EARLY FORTUNE, GOOD, CLEAN seed, $2.95 per 100 pounds, bags included. Staples Bros., Oxbow, Sask.

SELLING — SIBERIAN MILLET, $4.00 100, sacks included. Sample on request. J. A. Bouey, Viewfield, Sask. 13-6

RYE GRASS—HEAVY RECLEANED SEED, high germination. Price to clear, 6c. pound, sacked. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 11tf

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 12 dollars per 100, sacks free. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—MILLET, COMMON, BEST FORage variety, $4.00 per cwt., cleaned, sacked. J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 11-4

SELLING — HUNGARIAN AND COMMON millet, 3½c. pound. Edw. Pfrimmer, Kane, Man. 11-4

SELLING—GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED AND sacked, four cents per pound. Ludlow and Sons, Assiniboia, Sask. 10-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND sacked, seven cents per pound. Bowman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 10-4

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED, eight cents per pound. Prize, Eaton fair. Bronsdon Bros., Viscount, Sask. 10-4

BROME GRASS SEED, PERFECTLY CLEAN, ten cents pound, sacked. J. Clarkson, Ewart, Man. 10-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEAN, PLUMP, seven cents per pound, sacks included. Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask. 8-6

SEEDS

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, SCARIFIED, grown from McKenzie's seeds, 12 cents pound, bags extra. William Drope, Avonlea, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, EIGHT cents pound, bags extra. W. G. Colborn, Delisle, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—RYE GRASS SEED, SEVEN CENTS pound, sacks included S. A. Coates, Vanscoy, Sask 8-6

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED, free from noxious weeds, six cents a pound, bags free. J. W. Christie, Grenfell, Sask. 8-6

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, TEN cents per pound. J. H. Connell, Gladys, Alta. 12-5

BROME GRASS, CLEANED AND SACKED, ten cents pound. Wm. Hansteen, Craigmyle, Alta. 12-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, bagged, $10 per 100. A. Currie, Delisle, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, 7½c. per pound, sacked. Paul Gabriel, Erskine, Alta.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, $10 cwt., bags extra. L. C. Elliott, Shellmouth, Man.

SELLING—YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, cleaned, hulled and scarified, test 90%, 10c. pound, bagged. Ansley Smith, Carroll, Man.

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SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, 9c. POUND, bags included. Harry Shaw, Gainsboro, Sask. 13-2

ARCTIC WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, all sold. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask.

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, 10c. PER pound. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 13-3

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, 10c. PER pound. R. Alexander, Gladys, Alta. 12-4

SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET, $4.00 100, bags free. B. J. Smith, Tilney, Sask. 12-3

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WONDERFUL HEAVY-YIELDING PRAIRIE Flower potatoes, selected seed, $1.00 per bushel, five, $4.00; ten, $7.00; 20, $13. Cash with order. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 13-3

EDEN GROVE FARM PURE HAND-PICKED Irish Cobbler and Wee McGregor potatoes, 75 cents per bushel, sacked. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 13-5

IRISH COBBLER AND EMPIRE STATE POtatoes, certified seed, government inspected, $1.00 bushel, sacked. Discount on quantities. Order early. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—POTATOES, $1.00 PER BUSHEL, large size. Can ship from Venn or Amazon. George Bellig, Amazon, Sask. 11-5

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RASPBERRY CANES FOR SALE, $3.50 PER 100, postpaid. Order early. Clarke Rathwell, Ridpath, Sask. 13-5

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SELLING—MULTIPLIER ONION SETS, FOUR pounds, 25c., f.o.b. Dugald, Man. John Lowndes.

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[Continued on next page

FARM LANDS

(Continued from Previous Page.)

FARM LANDS WANTED—DO YOU WANT TO sell your surplus land? Resident farmers who desire to divide their farm property and are prepared to equip a quarter or half-section and sell same to new settler on easy terms, without down payment, but to be farmed under owner's supervision, are invited to send us full particulars. We have a number of experienced farmers waiting to take up farming on the above basis. Canada Colonization Association, 439 Main Street, Winnipeg. 12-2

SELLING—SECTION LAND AS GOING CONCERN or otherwise, including 60 Herefords, one pure-bred bull. Abundance hay and water, also shelter, unlimited range. Good house, full stone basement, maple floors, screened verandah. Other buildings. Caragana and Russian willow hedges, also evergreens, maples and lilacs. 25 acres sown to timothy and red-top. Fenced with three strands wire, big cedar posts. W. S. Murray, La Broquerie, Man.

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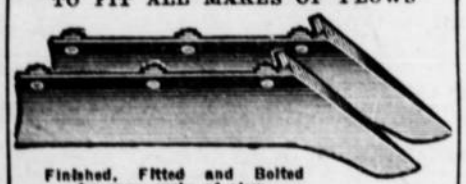
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SELLING, CHEAP FOR CASH—COCKSHUTT independent beam power-lift, four stubble, four Avery breaker bottoms complete. Will sell separate. Particulars, Oscar LaLier, Crystal City, Man. 10-4

SELL OR TRADE—10-20 TITAN, THREE-bottom Oliver plow, breaker and stubble bottoms, tandem engine discs, $500 cash; or trade for young cattle or stallion. What have you? F. H. Courtnell, Redcliff, Alta.

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BARGAINS FOR CASH—NEW MAGNAVOX M-1 loud speaker, $38; new Northern Electric R-518 loud speaker, $50; new Northern Electric (single tube) power amplifier, $25. Ship c.o.d. subject to examination. F. A. Carswell, Oxbow, Sask.

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF Radio parts and supplies in Western Canada. Distributors of Westinghouse Radio Receiving Sets. Write for catalogue G. H. G. Love & Company Limited, Calgary, Alta.

RADIO CATALOGUE FREE, ILLUSTRATED, describes complete sets and parts for assembling with hook-up. Established 1913. Sun Electric Co., Regina. 11-9

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 11-28

WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG. Acme Electric Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 7-13

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, $2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, $1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

USED SEWING MACHINES—$10 TO $40. ALL makes guaranteed. Machines repaired; send head. Singer Branch Store, 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

ESTABLISHED WINNIPEG HOUSE REQUIRES salesmen with suitable rig to carry line of tea, coffee, spices, extracts, soups, etc., for sale direct to consumer. Also to take orders for full line of groceries for direct shipment. $100-$200 capital required to pay for stock. Some good territories open. Apply Box 30, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 13-8

EARN $25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details Free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis. tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—EXPERIENCED farm laborer. State wages. E. W. Long, Nokomis, Sask.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED GAS ENGINE MACHINIST seeks position, country or town, at reasonable wages. R. Regula, Cloverleaf, Man.

SOLICITORS
PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCKS AND BONDS

100 SHARES CANADIAN GUARANTY TRUST stock to trade for horses, cattle or good stallion. Par value $2,000. T. A. McInnis, 1737 Rose St., Regina. 13-4

SELLING—TEN GRAIN GROWERS' SHARES, fully paid up. What offers? Box 307, Elkhorn, Man.

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, $2.50; Spread Leaf, Connecticut, $2.75; Haubourg, $4.00; Queen, $4.25; Perfum Italie, $4.25. Cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes, wholesale and retail. Richard-Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg 4-7

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD Canadian grown Virginia flue cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for $1.00. Five-pound packages $2.00. Money refunded if not satisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont.

LEAF TOBACCO — SOUTHERN ONTARIO tobacco (Burley), bright, mild and full flavored, pound, 40c.; five pounds, $1.75; ten pounds, $3.00, delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 13-5

TAXIDERMY

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man. 12-4

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN Street, Winnipeg. 46tf

Veterinary Surgeons and Supplies

DRS. KESTEN AND McGILLIVRAY, VETERIN-ary surgeons, Winnipeg. 41-26

Live Hens Wanted

Hens, 6 lbs. and over	19-20c
Hens, 5 to 6 lbs.	17c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	14-15c
Young Roosters, any size, good condition	12c
Young Turkeys	15-16c
Ducks	17-18c
Old Roosters	9c

Crates prepaid to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Money Orders mailed daily.

STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY
45 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 21, 1924.

WHEAT—Market has been dull without any large trade. Offerings from the country are practically nil, and buyers are taking small quantities only. There is no big export demand at the present time, and wheat seems to be marking time waiting for something to turn up. Stocks at Fort William increase slowly with many cars on track waiting to unload. Opening navigation which should be around April 15, will see considerable of this released and shipments in volume from the country resumed. Cash trade is very dull. Most grades are in fair demand by shippers who appear to be gathering quantities in anticipation of later business. Durum wheat advanced from 5c to 7c in short order. Little Durum wheat is available, and the price appears to be out of line when compared with Marquis grades.

OATS AND BARLEY—Markets have been dull and without feature during the past week. There has been a very good demand for the lower grades of oats, but the higher grades are not wanted. No new business seems to have been worked and with stocks heavy any price improvement from these levels will be slow. All grades of barley in good demand at prevailing spreads, stocks appear to be in good hands and market will no doubt get good support on all declines.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

March 17 to 22 inclusive.

	17	18	19	20	21	22	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May	101¼	100¼	98½	100	100	100½	100¼	116¼
July	103¼	102	101¼	101¼	101¾	102¼	102¼	117¾
Oct.	100¼	99¼	99	99¼	99¾	100	99¼	...
Oats—								
May	40¼	39¼	39¼	39¾	39¾	39¾	40¼	49¾
July	41¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½	41¼	48¾
Barley—								
May	62¼	62	61¼	62¼	61¾	61¾	62½	58½
July	60¼	59¼	59¼	59¾	59½	59½	60¾	58¾
Flax—								
May	217½	214½	212½	214¾	212	211½	214½	246¾
July	217½	214½	213½	214½	212	211¾	214¼	238½
Rye—								
May	66¼	66¼	65½	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	82¾
July	68	67¼	66¼	67¾	67¼	67¾	67	83¼

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed March 21, as follows: March, 9s 4d; May, 8s 11½d; July, 8s 10½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at $4.41¼. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March $1.23⅝; May $1.18⅛; July $1.17¼.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $1.14¼ to $1.19¼; No. 1 northern, $1.13¼ to $1.19¼; No. 2 dark northern, $1.12¼ to $1.17¼; No. 2 northern, $1.11¼ to $1.16¼; No. 3 dark northern, $1.08¼ to $1.13¼; No. 3 northern, $1.07¼ to $1.12¼. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, $1.13¼ to $1.21¼; No. 1 hard, $1.11¼ to $1.19¼. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, $1.09¼ to $1.13¼; No. 1 hard, $1.08¼ to $1.12¼. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, $1.05¾ to $1.13¾; No. 1 durum, $1.03¾ to $1.10¾; No. 2 amber, $1.03¾ to $1.11¾; No. 2 durum, $1.02¾ to $1.09¾; No. 3 amber, $1.00¾ to $1.09¾; No. 3 durum, 98¾c to $1.06¾. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 71¾c to 72c; No. 3 yellow, 70¼c to 71¼c; No. 2 mixed, 69¾c to 70¼c; No. 3 mixed, 69¼c to 70c. Oats—No. 2 white, 44¼c to 44¾c; No. 3 white, 43¾c to 44¼c; No. 4 white, 41¼c to 43c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 65c to 69c; medium to good, 60c to 64c; lower grades, 56c to 59c. Rye—No. 2, 61c to 61¼c. Flaxseed—No. 1, $2.48½ to $2.52½.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle 900; calves 1,100; hogs 12,500; sheep 200. Cars 202.

Cattle—Beef steers, $4.50 to $11.50, bulk of sale, $7.00 to $8.00; cows, heifers, $2.25 to $10, bulk of sale, $4.00 to $6.50; canners and cutters, $2.25 to $3.25, bulk of sale, $2.50 to $3.25; bulls, $3.25 to $5.00; bulk of sale $3.75 to $4.25; veal calves, $4.00 to $9.50, bulk of sale, $4.50 to $9.00; stock feeding steers, $3.50 to $10.50, bulk of sale, $5.00 to 6.50.

Hogs—Range, $6.00 to $7.10, bulk of sale, $7.00 to $7.10.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow—No Canadians. No change in conditions generally, prices same as last week.

Birkenhead—No Canadians.

London—Irish dressed sides, 16½c to 17½c, supplies moderate, trade slow; exports this week, 584 cattle.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian boxed bacon 73s to 80s, bales 78s to 82s, slow; American 64s to 70s, quiet; Irish 90s to 96s, quiet; Danish 84s to 89s, very slow; Danish killings estimated 66,200.

WHEAT PRICES

March 17 to 22 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Mar. 17	99	96	92½	87½	81½	76½
18	98	95	91½	86½	80½	75½
19	97½	94½	90½	86½	80½	74½
20	97½	94½	91	86½	80½	75
21	97½	94½	90½	86½	80½	74½
22	98½	95½	91½	86½	80½	75½
Week Ago	98½	95½	91½	87	81	75
Year Ago	114½	111½	109½	103½	97½	90½

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending March 21, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,231; hogs, 7,749; sheep 262. Last week: Cattle, 3,665; hogs, 8,356; sheep 355.

Cattle receipts during the past week show a considerable increase over the previous one with prices holding no more than steady. There continues to be too many half-finished cattle coming on the market, and we cannot urge too strongly that wherever possible those who have the feed and accommodation to hold these half-finished cattle back and fit them for the middle May market. Choice export steers will bring from 6c to 6¼c. Prime butcher steers 5¾c to 6c, with a few tops a shade higher. Prime butcher cows 4c. Prime heifers 5c, with a few fancy ones slightly higher. A few choice baby beef are coming forward, bringing 6¼c with an odd one at 7c. Choice short-keep feeder steers are in good demand at prices ranging from 4¼c to 5c, lighter ones from 4c to 4¼c. Common feeder steers also common breeding heifers are not wanted at any price. Good breedy stock heifers, however, are finding a ready market at around 3c.

The hog market during the week has continued about steady, thick-smooths at time of writing bringing 7c, with a few odd loads up to 7.10, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacons. A government order-in-council has been passed authorizing a change in stock yard weights and grades taking effect April 1. Under this change the weight of select hogs on a fed and watered basis will be from 180 to 230 lbs. Thick-smooths 170 to 220 lbs. Heavies up to 270 lbs., extra heavies 270 lbs. and over. Shop hogs 130 to 170 lbs.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming on this market. Best lambs are bringing up to 12½c; medium qualities 10c to 11c. Best sheep from 5c to 6c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	$6.00 to $6.50
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.25 to 5.75
Medium to good steers	4.50 to 5.25
Common steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.25 to 4.75
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.50
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	1.50 to 2.00
Choice butcher heifers	4.75 to 5.25
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Cutter cows	2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 55.00
Common springers	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	8.00 to 9.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Choice heavy calves	4.00 to 4.25
Heavy bull calves	2.00 to 3.25

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is very weak. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 22c, seconds 18c. Receipts are heavy and dealers unable to dispose of their stock. Poultry: Market remains unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 21c, seconds 17c. Receipts heavy with consumptive demand fair. One car rolling Montreal from Saskatoon. The North Battleford section report a heavy supply of fresh eggs. Jobbing, extras 22c, firsts 19c. Poultry: Market unchanged. Quantity of fowl brought in during the week selling at 12c to 15c, dressed.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market easy, with receipts light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 19c, firsts 18c, seconds 14c. Jobbing, extras 29c, firsts 27c, seconds 23c.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market continues weak. Receipts not quite so heavy owing to stormy weather. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 21c, first 18c, second 14c. Jobbing prices unchanged. Poultry: Unchanged.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
March 17 to March 22, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Mar. 17	72½	38¼	35¼	36¼	34¼	32¼	63¼	56¼	55¼	53¼	215½	210½	192½	64¼
18	71½	38	35½	35½	33¼	31¼	62½	55¼	53	52	212½	208½	189½	64¼
19	70¼	37¼	34¼	35¼	33¼	30¼	61¼	55¼	52¼	51¼	211¼	207¼	188¼	63¼
20	71	37¼	34¼	35¼	33¼	31¼	62¼	55¼	53	52	212¼	208¼	189¼	64¼
21	70½	37¼	34¼	34¼	33¼	31¼	62¼	55¼	53	52	212¼	208¼	189¼	64¼
22	71¼	37¼	34¼	34¼	33¼	31¼	62	55½	52¾	51¾	210½	206½	187	64¼
Week Ago	70¼	38¼	35¼	35¼	34¼	32¼	62¼	56¼	54¼	53¼	212¾	208¼	190½	64¼
Year Ago	84¼	52¼	45¼	45¼	44¼	43¼	56¼	52¼	48¼	48¼	247¼	243¼	226¼	80¼

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to
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg — *Lougheed Building,* Calgary

Get the fullest possible protection. Thousands of Farmers find safety and satisfaction in selling their grain through this Farmers' Company

Canadian Government Elevator System

HEAD OFFICE: 505-511 Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.

OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT: Port Arthur, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The National Credit

The Editor.—In looking over the work done at the three farmers' conventions of the prairie provinces, one is struck with disappointment at the lack of thought for the almost down-and-out farmer and business man, as how best to give immediate relief to them and the whole business stagnation of the West. The need for this is apparent in seeing how people are preparing to quit the country, or already gone, because they see little or no hope by staying on.

The rediscount banks of the U.S.A., despite their great weakness, are an improvement over the Canadian system as now operated. The rediscount feature is embodied in the 1914 amendment to the Canadian Bank Act, and was taken advantage of very largely for several years, both by the banks and the Dominion government, but since 1920, it has not been used to any large extent.

The intermediate rediscount bank of the U.S.A. takes paper for discount, directly from co-operative pools and companies of farmers, and this paper does not become over due for three years. Thus the idea of producers' banks is being encouraged.

The pool acts as a banker for its members by borrowing money from the banks and lending it to the member until the products are sold.

Had the control of the federal banks of the United States been placed in the hands of the government or in the hands of the different states that go to make up the different bank district, the financial position of the people of that great country would be much improved. We see no other way out of the muddled, discouraging, economic position of this country than by the extended application of the rediscount feature, "the translation of real credit into financial credit" or in other words the use of national or social credit. And it makes little difference whether this national credit be issued to the producer or the consumer or to both, as suggested by Douglas. Provincial autonomy is most desirable, in respect of issue of this credit, and more particularly in a country of very diversified conditions of living like Canada.—C. H. MacFarquhar, Cremona, Alta.

S.S.B. Revaluation

The Editor.—We are enclosing herewith a copy of a resolution recently passed by the Springwater local of the G.W.V.A. The resolution more or less speaks for itself, and we thought it might be of some interest to the readers of your valuable paper—especially the soldier settlers.

The Springwater local has been lately organized by the soldier settlers residing in the district north of Delia and east of Rowley, in Alberta, a district in which crop failures are supposed to be unknown. In spite of this fact and the good crops of 1923, we find that under the present conditions it is practically impossible to meet our payments to the Soldier Settlement Board, and if nothing is done the majority of us will be forced to give up our farms in the near future.

We shall be glad to hear from any reader of your estimable paper as to their opinion or attitude with regard to this question of land and equipment revaluation for soldier settlers.—D. R. Springwater, for publicity committee, Springwater, G.W.V.A.

The Resolution

"Whereas, soldier settlers in this district and in and throughout the Dominion generally, find it impossible to meet their payments, owing to the prevailing low prices of all farm products, grain and stock, in comparison with high prices paid by soldier settlers for their land, equipment and stock,

"And, whereas, the prices of farm machinery, lumber and clothing are going up,

"And, whereas, the cost of living is still prohibitive,

"And, whereas, in spite of the glowing reports issued by the Soldier Settlement Board, through the press, and in the House, and as it was established by the governor-general during his tour in the West that revaluation of land and equipment is the only remedy that will alleviate the distress among the soldier settlers and induce them to remain on the land;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Springwater local of the G.W.V.A., goes on record as being in favor of a revaluation of land and equipment held by soldier settlers under the Soldier Settlement Act;

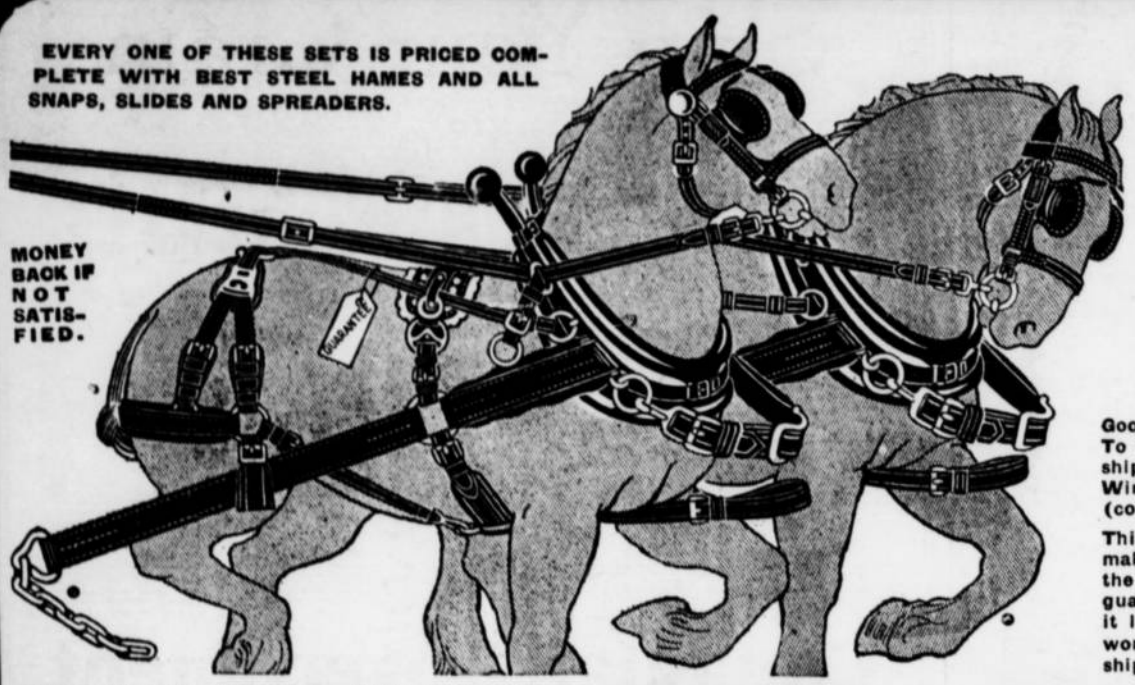
"Be it also resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to: The governor-general; E. J. Garland, Esq., member for Bow River; Gordon A. Foster, Esq., M.L.A., for the Hand Hills; the provincial convention of the G.W.V.A. to be held shortly; all locals of the G.W.V.A. in the province;

"Resolved also the provincial convention and all locals be requested to endorse the above resolutions and forward the same to their own members of parliament, with the request that they do all in their power to bring revaluation into effect."

SAVE MONEY ON FARM NECESSITIES - ORDER DIRECT

EVERY ONE OF THESE SETS IS PRICED COMPLETE WITH BEST STEEL HAMES AND ALL SNAPS, SLIDES AND SPREADERS.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.



"LEADER" FARM HARNESS

EVERY STITCH, EVERY STRAP, GUARANTEED

Good quality is everything—without quality the price means nothing. To be sure of getting good quality—good value for your money—quick shipment and a good guarantee—order direct from MACLEOD'S Limited, Winnipeg. You may order any of your goods for shipment C.O.D. (collect on delivery) and subject to examination at your station.

This harness is built just as well as time, money and experience can make it, and we have no hesitation in recommending our "Leader" to the most exacting harness buyer. Every strap and every stitch is guaranteed by us. No part is skimped in any way to cut down cost, it is made right and will stand the closest inspection and the hardest work. Prompt service too—you do not have to wait for MACLEOD shipments. We ship immediately from our big stock here in Winnipeg.

TRACES—Ring style, 1½-inch, 3-ply. Leather is 6-ft. 4-in. long with 7-link heel chain. **BRIDLES**—¾-inch box loop ring cheeks, good heavy crown, ¾-inch throat latches, stiff or jointed bits whichever desired. **LINES**—Full length, one inch wide, best quality. **BACK PADS**—6-inch leather pad, felt lined, breeching loops, 1½-inch. double and stitched billets, nicely spotted, trace carriers sewn in as illustrated. **MARTINGALES**—1½-inch double at loop with ring. **BREAST STRAPS**—1½-inch full length double at buckle end.

BELLY BANDS—1¾-inch body, 1½-in. buckle with layer. **HAMES**—Monarch two-piece concord steel bolt hames with ball top, nubia finish, best hames made. Our steel hames are guaranteed to stand a load of 30 tons. **HAME STRAPS**—1-inch, full length sewn. **SPREADERS**—Duranold ring on ¾-inch strap, all snaps and slides for harness furnished. **BREECHING**—Five ring style, heavy folded 2¼-inch seat with 1½-inch full length layer, hip straps 1-inch, rib-straps 1-in., breeching straps 1-inch.

WITHOUT BREECHING

113A590—"LEADER" team harness complete, as illustrated and described, less Breeching, less Collars. Weight 75 lbs. **39.95**

39.95

If MACLEOD 2-inch Layer Trace wanted add .65. If 2-inch 2-ply trace with three rows of stitching wanted, add $3.00. If lines not wanted, deduct $4.60. If bridles not wanted, deduct $5.00. If 1½-inch lines wanted, add .70.

WITH BREECHING

113A591B—"LEADER" Breeching Harness, complete, as illustrated and described, less Collars. Weight about 90 lbs. Price..... **53.85**

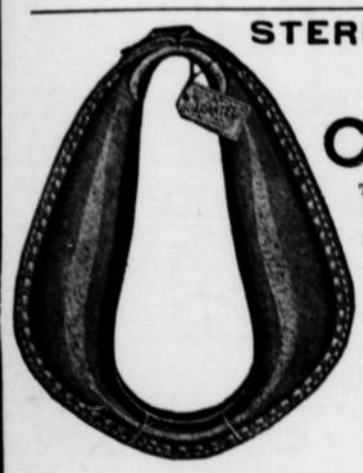
SAVE MONEY ON THIS FOUR-HORSE SET OF "LEADER" TEAM HARNESS

113A5990—Leader Four-Horse Set, with 1½-in. 3-ply traces, as shown, but less breeching. Price **76.95**

We save you money on four-horse sets. The sets described here are made up of two complete sets of the famous "Leader" Team Harness, except that we supply a four-horse set of lines instead of two single sets. We also supply bit to bit connectors to snap between the bits. Set is complete with hames and all snaps, slides and spreaders, but less collars.



113A500—Leader Four-Horse Set, as shown, but with No. 1 layer trace. Less breeching. Price **78.25**



STERLING WORTH FARM COLLAR

To be sure of getting the best collar value order MACLEOD Collars. This collar is made of good collar leather, russet face and black back and rim. Wide ribbon thong sewn as illustrated. Rye straw stuffed, with long straw used at throat and back. A real good collar—remarkable value. Order yours today. Sizes 17 to 23.

113A200—Straight pattern, each **3.70**

EVERY COLLAR GUARANTEED

In lots of six or more.....3.65

113A201 — Half-Sweeny pattern. Each **3.80**

SUNBEAM FARM HARNESS

This Sunbeam Harness is made of No. 1 Bark Tanned Harness Leather. This is a genuine bargain. Read the specifications, and remember that you can depend upon the quality. We have such a good reputation for selling good harness that we could not afford to turn out a second grade article.

TRACES—2-in. 3 ply Hame Tugs. Tugs are 2-in. heavy stock with 1½-in. heavy layer, very best of stock and cut full to size. Heel chain has 11 links and swivel. **Bridles**—¾-in. cheeks with concord blinds and ⅝-in. round winker braces. Good weight crown and throat latch. Standard bridle bits supplied. **Back Pads**—4-in. wide harness leather pad lined with English felt, billets are double and stitched. **Lines**—1-in. wide, best quality of back leather, full length. **Breast Straps**—1½-in. wide, double at buckle end, first quality leather. **Belly Bands**—1¾-in. wide, folded. **Hames**—Best make of 2-piece steel bolt hames. If you can break these hames, we will replace them. These hames will stand up under a load of 30 tons. **Hame Straps**—1-in. wide. **Snaps and Slides**—All furnished free. **Packing**—This harness is nicely packed in a wooden box, so will arrive neat, and clean, and in perfect condition.



29.95

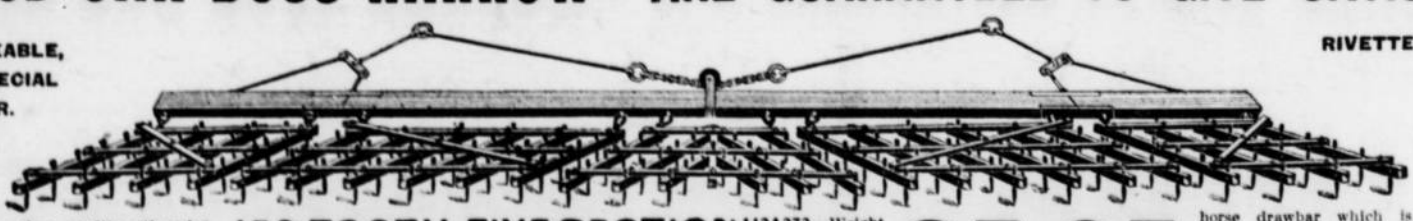
113A1 — SUNBEAM FARM HARNESS — complete as above, less collars, Per set for two horses..... **29.95**

113A544—SUNBEAM 4-HORSE SET—Price, Complete..... **57.75**

If bridles not wanted deduct $3.75. If lines not wanted deduct $4.20. If 1½-in. lines wanted, add $1.00. If martingales wanted, add $1.65.

MACLEOD OAK BOSS HARROWS ARE GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

STRONG, SERVICEABLE, LOW PRICED, SPECIAL PATENT DRAWBAR.



RIVETTED AT EACH TOOTH SPECIAL PATENT DRAWBAR

Frames are made of seasoned oak strongly rivetted at each tooth and firmly braced. All wood parts are well painted with a first quality oil paint. Teeth are ½-inch square. Sections are independently connected to drawbar with drop link clevises, allowing flexibility. A much better made harrow than usually sold in this country.

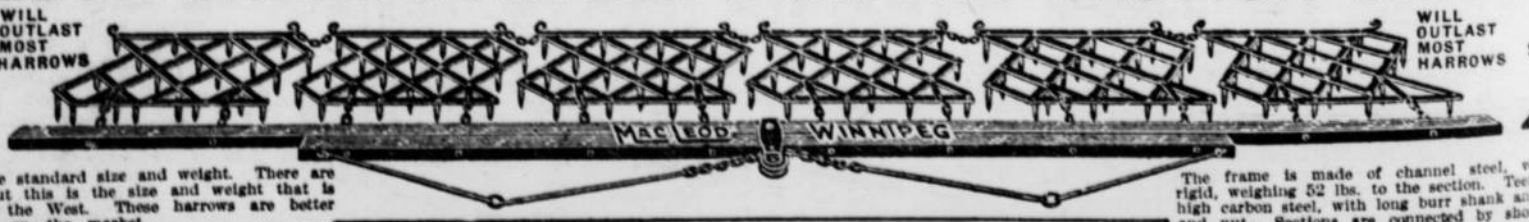
150-TOOTH, FIVE SECTION OAK BOSS HARROW

113A373—Weight 375 pounds **25.65**

150-tooth harrow, cuts 26 feet, has one centre, two wide and two narrow sections, and a 4-horse drawbar which is fitted with a sheave **pulley and roller chain draft equalizer, and end-eveners,** as illustrated. A 150-tooth harrow can be used as a 78-tooth or as a 102-tooth harrow by separating the sections and using a shorter drawbar.

MACLEOD CHANNEL STEEL DIAMOND SECTION HARROWS

ONE SECTION ONLY **4.25** — WILL OUTLAST MOST HARROWS



WILL OUTLAST MOST HARROWS — ONE SECTION ONLY **4.25**

This harrow is the standard size and weight. There are lighter harrows but this is the size and weight that is now standard in the West. These harrows are better made than most on the market—we never fail to make a sale to farmers who come into the city and compare different makes. Absolutely guaranteed. **113A3**—3-Section 60-Tooth. Price..... **16.25**

113A4—4 sections, 80-tooth, with drawbar. Weight 240 lbs.. Per set..... **21.25**

The frame is made of channel steel, very strong and rigid, weighing 52 lbs. to the section. Teeth are made of high carbon steel, with long burr shank and heavy thread and nut. Sections are connected by short stay chains. Drawbar is made of selected, well seasoned Hardwood. The 5 and 6 section drawbars have double pulley drawbars. Exactly as illustrated. **113A6**—6-Section, 120-Tooth. Price **33.25**

113A5—5 sections, 100-tooth, with double pulley drawbar. Weight 320 lbs. Set..... **27.95**

MACLEOD'S LIMITED WINNIPEG

COR. MACDONALD & MAY ST. THREE BLOCKS EAST OF C.P.R. STATION